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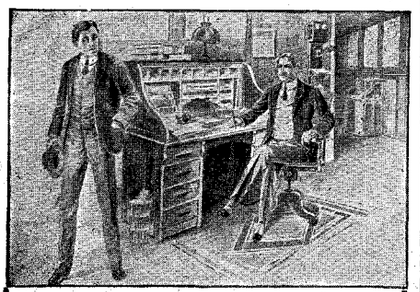

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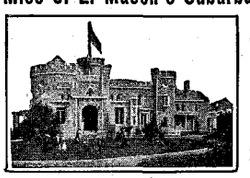

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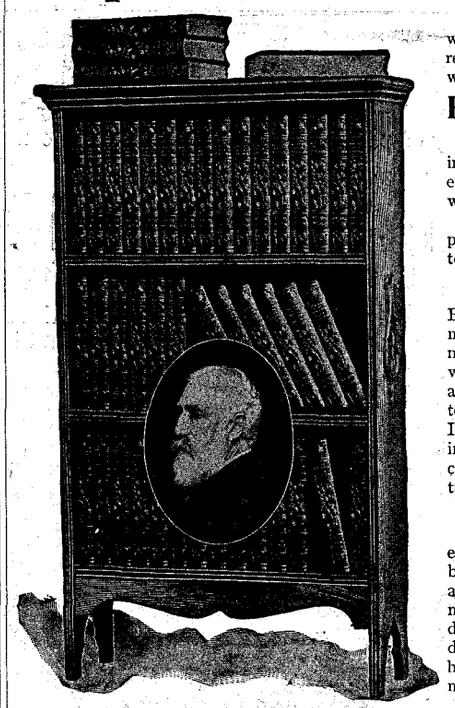

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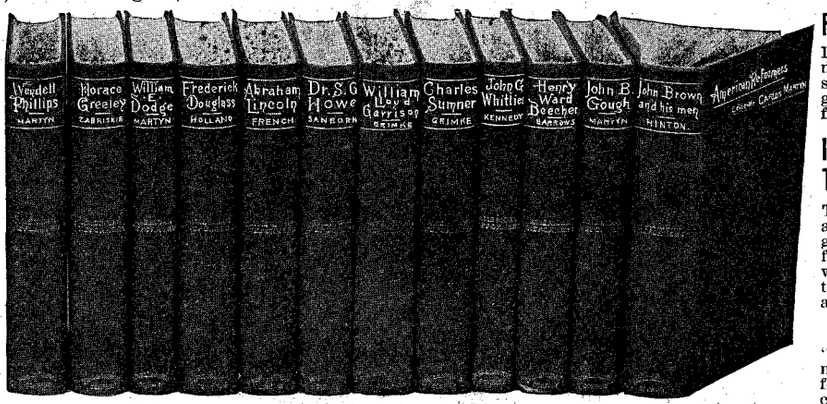

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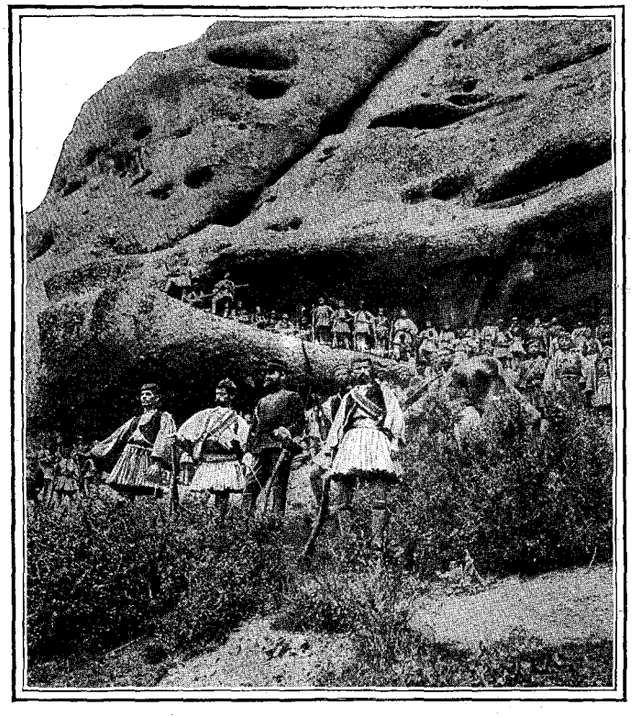
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MACEDONIAN MASSACRES.

MACEDONIA, says the Philadelphia *Press*, is at present "little better than Hades." If half the reports from there are true, we can have the unpleasant assurance that there is not an hour when the smoke of some village is not rising to the sky, mingled with the cries of its dying inhabitants. The morning newspaper of August 20, for example, told of more than twenty villages sacked and burned by Turks and insurgents. The morning paper of August 22 informed us that the Turks had burned eight villages, "massacring the women and children," and the insurgents had burned "the villages behind Vasiliko." Next morning we were told that "all the villages along the coast of Adrianople" had been burned by the insurgents; and, on the morning following, that the insurgents had "pillaged several Greek and Turkish villages southwest of Kirk-Kilise," and that some twenty fights and the destruction of eleven villages had been reported from the Adrianople district. The next morning's news was even more horrible. The insurgents had killed two hundred people in the town of Urgas and blown up the government buildings with dynamite; at Armensko the Turks had destroyed the town and "massacred all the men, women, and children, with terrible atrocities"; at Monastir the churches had been demolished, the houses sacked and burned, and the population were starving; the Turks had burned twenty-two villages in the district of Florina, massacring the women and children; fighting was going on everywhere in the neighborhood of Losengrad, and eight villages there had been burned; the town of Bunar Hissar was burned; Vasiliko was taken by the insurgents and the garrison and one hundred of the inhabitants killed, and three other fights were reported. Next day the sack and destruction of some twenty villages were reported; and, the day following, massacres were reported from a dozen other towns and villages. The report that our vice-consul at Beirut, in Syria, had been assassinated started a ripple of war talk last week, but the report proved to be unfounded.

Details are still coming in of the atrocities at Krushevo, about



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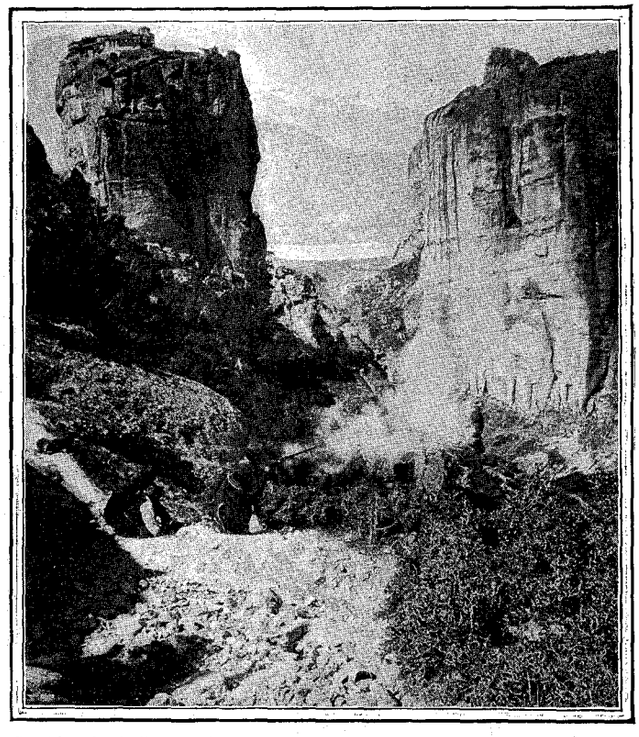
BAND OF MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS.



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INSURGENT SHARPSHOOTERS IN A SKIRMISH NEAR ST. TRINITY MONASTERY, MACEDONIAN FRONTIER.

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the middle of last month, where the pillage and slaughter raged for three days. The New York *Tribune* says of the sack of Krushevo:

"Krushevo was a beautiful, prosperous, and peaceful town. It was inhabited by only a few Bulgars, and they were the poorer part

THE CONSULTATION.

MACEDONIA—"Let me at him! What he needs is a good blood-letting."
—Bushnell in the Des Moines *News*.

of the people. The great majority, and practically all the well-to-do, were Wallachs, who are radically different from the Bulgars in race and religion. It was really a Wallachian town. It was not concerned in the insurrection, and had little or no sympathy with it. The Bulgarian insurgents regarded it as a rich place for plunder and one the seizure of which would especially exasperate the Government. So the Macedonian committee organized an attack

THE TURK—"This bullet-proof shield is the best thing you ever introduced to me."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

upon it by a party of Bulgars and captured it. They then massaced a number of the chief citizens—not Turks, but Christian Wallachs—and levied wholesale blackmail upon the survivors. A Turkish force was sent to recapture the place. Before attacking it, the Turkish commander offered to let the women and children depart out of harm's way. This the Bulgars refused to permit, insisting that the Wallachian women and children, some of whose husbands and fathers they had murdered and most of whom they had robbed, should remain to share the fortunes of war. Then, when the Turkish attack became hot, the Bulgars sneaked away and took to the woods, leaving the women and children to their fate. That fate was unspeakably horrible. The Turkish soldiers, infuriated at the escape of their foes, and having the lust of slaughter fully aroused, ravished and plundered and slaughtered at will.

"Now, it is impossible to find excuses for such conduct on the part of the Turks. No language can too strongly express the horror and detestation of it which the whole civilized world should feel. But, then, neither is the conduct of the Bulgars to be condoned. It was cowardly, savage, and criminal in the extreme. In order to promote their campaign against the Turks the Bulgars attacked the Wallachian town, massacred and plundered its people, and then delivered its women and children over to the wrath of the Turks. That is the sort of thing that justly alienates the sympathies of the world from the Bulgars and demonstrates the necessity of some other than Bulgarian rule in Macedonia as a substitute for Turkish misrule."

Will the Powers interfere? The Chicago *Evening Post*, which is uncommonly well informed in regard to the policy of Russia and the other Powers, declares its belief that Russia will not come to the aid of the revolted Christians, and thinks there is "no hope for Macedonia." And the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, while thinking it "scarcely credible" that Europe "will permit a war of extermination of races to go on indefinitely in Macedonia," recalls that Europe allowed worse massacres to go on unchecked in 1896. It says:

"It is scarcely conceivable that the horrors of 1896 can be equaled, when the helpless Armenians were cut down by tens of thousands, some estimates putting the number massacred as high as 100,000. Yet Europe, which knew of similar outrages in Bosnia, where it was said 8,000 to 10,000 Christians were killed annually for five or six years before the Russo-Turkish war, heard the cry of the Armenians unmoved to action fearful lest her own blood instinct might be roused.

"Compared with the barbarities of seven years ago those of to-day, frightful as the latter seem as described in the daily despatches, are trifling and venial. Then defenseless men, women, and children were slaughtered in cold blood with no more provocation than a trumped-up charge that some of their countrymen had been concerned in the attempt to rob the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople. No rising of armed insurgents had occurred, no Turkish peasants or soldiers had been killed, no villages or cities had been taken. To-day the Turks have the justification that they are fighting against men with weapons in their hands, rebels against their legitimate and acknowledged authority."

The Boston *Herald* wonders if the early seats of civilization, now given over to barbarism, might not be redeemed. It says in a reflective editorial:

"It seems strange that the very section of Europe where a high culture first prevailed should have lapsed so deeply into barbarism, its conditions practically anarchical in the jumble of races, creeds, and multiform antagonisms, social and political, while the rudest and most barbaric of the so-called Christian Powers claims the succession to the foremost of classic peoples.

"The hand of misrule is laid heavily upon all the vast region where lay the centers of ancient power, stretching from the Indus to the Adriatic. If some transcendent genius in civil organization could only bring this great territory that now comprises Persia and the Turkish Empire under orderly control, and subject it to the influences that modern achievement in science and industry has made practicable, then the wide-reaching desert places dotted with the ruins of what were the world's most populous cities might again be made to blossom as the rose. If Egypt, happily wrested from one of these decadent empires, is reviving to a splendid renaissance under the sagacious administration of a capable power, it seems by no means impossible that the lands where lay Nippur and Babylon and Bagdad and Damascus and Byzance might rise to a new glory that should far surpass the ancient splendors of those capitals and their kingdoms. With all our twentieth-century

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instruments at command the task might be easy. When the Balkan troubles are settled, as they must be, if they are ever to be settled right, something like this will be the outcome. The Powers, with their jealousies and their selfish ambitions, now stand each in the way of the others, and thereby each impedes its own best advancement. If they only could join in this great end—a modern crusade to bring peace and prosperity to the Old World's midlands where civilization was cradled—it would bring the truest Christianity to where in verity would lie its Holy Land. And how the nations themselves, each and all, would profit by the prosperity thus wrought! Perhaps the beginning of what in time may bring it to pass is now impending."

A WALKING-DELEGATE SENT TO SING SING.

IT is doubtful if any other "walking-delegate" of a labor-union has ever been so roundly denounced by the newspapers all over the country as Samuel J. Parks, delegate of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union of New York city, who went to Sing Sing prison on Thursday of last week. Parks has the record of having called 5,000 strikes in the last seven years—an average of two a day—and it came out during the trial that he had been using his power as a club to extort money from employers. In the particular case in which he was convicted he had extorted $200 from an employer by a strike threat. Parks has several other similar charges hanging over him, other walking-delegates are under like accusation, and a number of contractors are accused of being in league with these delegates to extort money from firms not in their "ring." The labor papers have been slow to condemn a leader who has helped to raise wages from $2 a day to $5 in his trade in New York city in the last few years, but since it has become apparent that he has been using the workingmen as pawns in a game of personal "graft," they have lost sympathy for him, and merely ask that the labor-union movement shall not be judged by this one case. The Housemiths' and Bridgemen's Union, at a meeting on the evening of the day after Parks went to Sing Sing, passed a vote of confidence in him with shouts of applause, and voted to continue his salary of $48 a week while he is in prison, even if he has to fill out his entire term of two and one-half years.

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* says that the union will be judged by Parks in so far as it indorses him. To quote:

"Trades-unionism was not only not on trial in the Parks case, but it can not be in the least injured by Parks's conviction, except in so far as it accords indorsement to Parks's methods. Of course, the Parks conviction casts some discredit on trades-unionism, but not, normally, any more than the conviction of a defaulting banker does on the banking business, or of a crooked Congressman, for instance, on the party to which he belongs. But if an association of bankers were to meet and pass a vote of confidence in the defaulter while his trial was in progress, or similar action under similar circumstances were taken by the party associates of the crooked Congressman, then, indeed, would a storm of indignant protest break out from the people. On the other hand, when bankers or party men, as the case may be, condem a former associate who has betrayed the trust reposed in his hands, they set themselves right before the public. What trades-unionism must understand is that it has no more, as it has no less, privileges than any other class in the community, and can not violate the laws of the land or tolerate such violation, or oppose itself to the governments, national, state, and local, set up by the people, without paying in full measure the penalty meted out to other equal offenders. Organization for the protection of workingmen's rights does not need defense or excuse at this day, but the day will never come in this free republic when organization for the protection of crime, or the use of organizations already in existence to defend or protect criminals, will be tolerated."

The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, however, regards Parks as a typically representative labor leader:

"The public now knows that organized labor is too often abused by worthless fellows, who stir up dissension and profit by the confusion. The tyranny that to-day prevails in these circles, the insolent manner of the walking-delegate, have gone too far for the American people. To whatever extent the organization of labor is justified in general—even necessary, in order to give the financially weak man protection against capital organized or scattered—

IT MEANS DEATH!

While walking-delegates are holding up plans for public and private improvements, labor and capital are both facing ruin.

—Drake in *Leslie's Weekly*.

the union movement of to-day is degenerate and evil. It injures the true and legitimate interests of labor far more than lost strikes. It robs the organized laborers of the sympathy and support of the people. And without this support of the mass of the people the strongest and firmest organization is powerless in the struggle against its true opponents.

"It is to be hoped that the Parks trial marks a turning-point in

MAZEPPA!

—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

the history of organized labor in America. It is to be hoped that it will turn aside from these false idols, as soon as a few of them are in the penitentiary with Samuel Parks."

Some of the workingmen are quoted as saying that they made more money when wages were lower and work steady than they

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H. L. DOHERTY,

The English tennis champion, who won the American championship last week.

make now with high wages and continual strikes. Assistant-District-Attorney Rand, who conducted the case against Parks, received a touching letter a few days ago from a workingman's wife, who expressed herself as follows in regard to Delegate Parks:

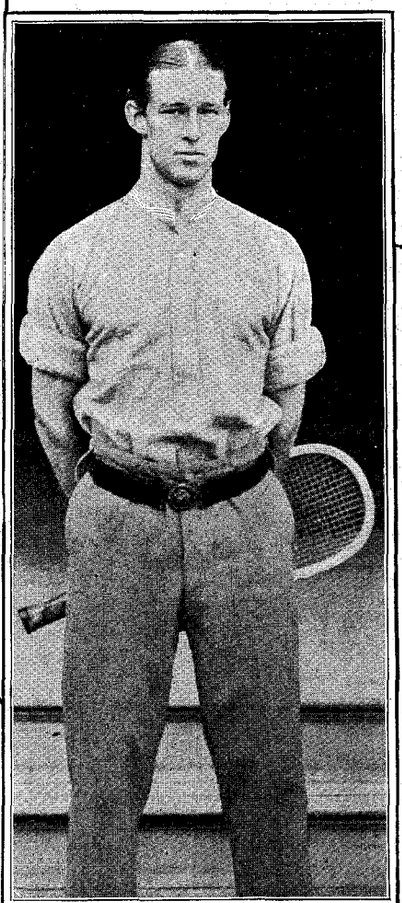
"He has at this present day thousands of women and children and families of skilled mechanics literally starving, and suffering as much here as if they lived in the coal-miners' regions. For over three months some of these workmen have been idle. Some have big families, and all must live. How in God's name are we to get food when the men are forced into idleness? Some of them are forced into destroying their lives either literally or becoming idle drinkers, for they can get drink always, but no food, and while those who should be our protectors and supporters are idle and being dominated by a few self-interested men called delegates; mothers, wives, children are fighting the wolf at the door, and suffering humiliation and bread hunger and want of every kind, which it would be impossible to describe to those who have not tried such a condition. The American workmen pride themselves on their independence, while I think they are simply showing themselves the most abject, dependent ones you can imagine to let a few delegates to rule his work, his life, his home, and his family.

"Sam Parks and his crimes are not so much in taking the money offered him or asking for that money from some one who had it, but his most cruel, brutish act lies in taking the bread out of the mouths of the workman and his family. My life as well as my poor, little, dependent children are but few of the many that suffer through him."

BRITISH-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN SPORTS.

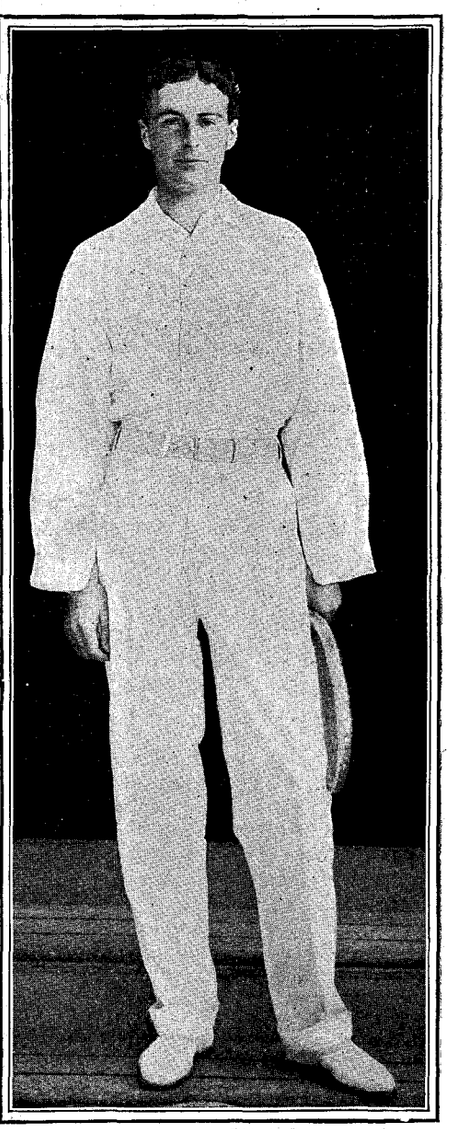
YACHTING, golf, and tennis contests between representatives of Great Britain and America during the past few weeks have aroused an unusual interest in these sports among people who would ordinarily reserve their enthusiasm for such an event as the arrival of the two-minute trotter, or the victory of the home baseball team. The triumphant tour of the Oxford and Cambridge golfers does not appear to have been unexpected, for in golf, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, "we have still much to learn in this country," and "our average players have not yet approached the standard of golf as set abroad." This inferiority, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, is due to the fact that the British play golf from childhood, while we take it up later in life. No excuses are heard, however, for our defeat at tennis. H. L. Doherty, the British champion who won the American championship last week from W. A. Larned, is considered by many to be the best player in the world. This is the first time the American championship has been won by a foreigner, altho Great Britain has been sending its crack players after it for many years, the American players invariably proving superior. The Doherty brothers, however, have been capturing the tennis honors in sweeping style. As the New York *Times* says:

"Since coming to this country the Doh-



W. A. LARNED,

The American tennis champion who was defeated by H. L. Doherty.



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R. F. DOHERTY.

The Doherty brothers have won the American tennis championship in doubles two years in succession.

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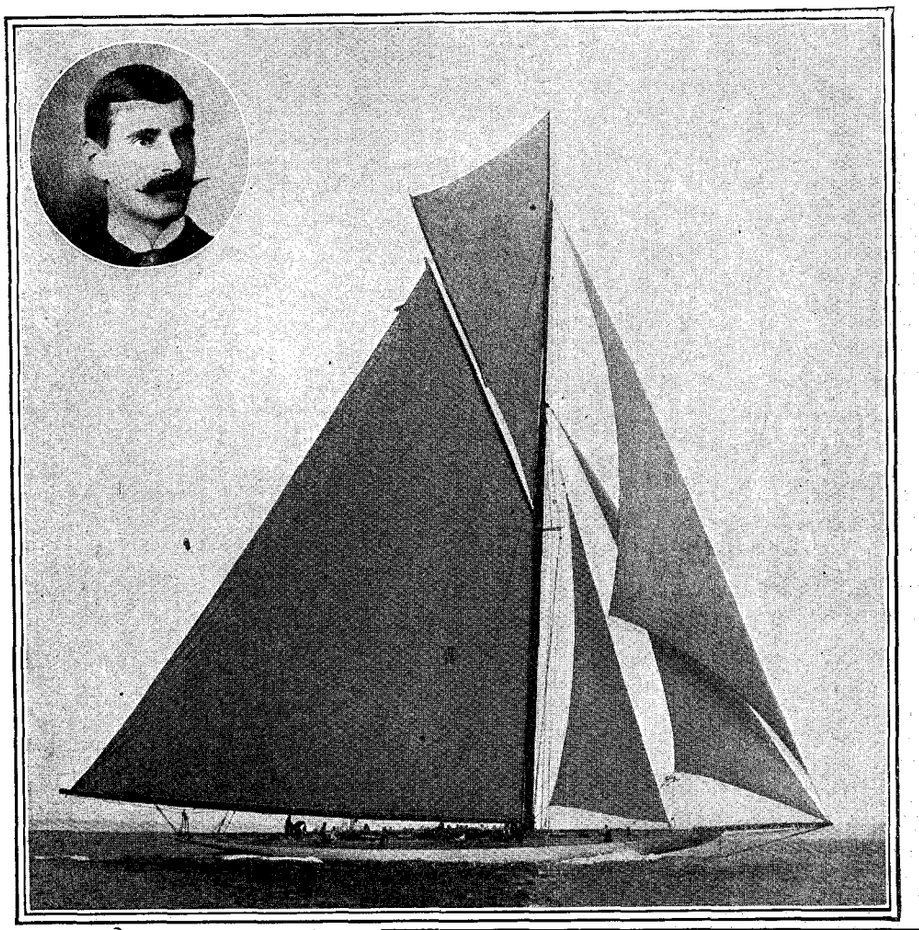


CAPTAIN BARR AND THE "RELIANCE."

erty brothers have won the Davis International Challenge Cup. At Longwood, Nahant, and Southampton, L. I., they also carried off the honors. They successfully defended their holding of the American doubles championship that they won last year from Ward and Davis, and to-day H. L. Doherty gains the title in the singles. This clean sweep of the American tennis courts has demonstrated their superiority over the players of this country."

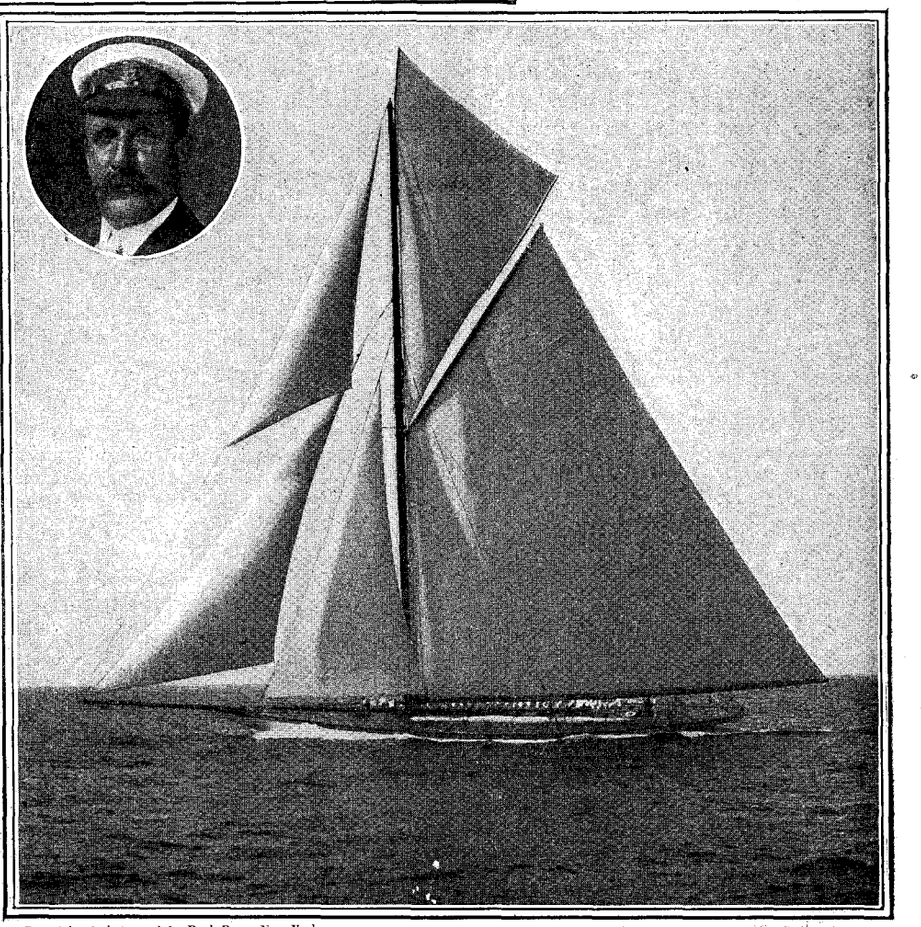
The New York *Commercial Advertiser* notes that while American teams have taken up the English national game of cricket, and "are able to make decidedly creditable showings, even on English fields," the English "have never made any serious effort to play what we still call our national game," and in football "unfortunately the rules of the game in the two countries are so different that competition is impossible. Latterly our oarsmen have shown a disposition to try their skill on the Thames," adds the same paper, "but no really representative crews have been sent over."

The defeat of the *Shamrock III.* by the *Reliance* was expected after the first trial or two had showed the superiority of the American boat. Sir Thomas is reported as declaring that he will not try again for the cup, and Captain Barr is quoted as predicting that the cup will never cross the ocean. The Philadelphia *Record* remarks:

"Sir Thomas had better spend his money giving another dinner to the London poor and take a peerage. We shall miss him in 1905 and 1907 and 1909, and all the other odd years, which will seem all the odder for his absence. But he can not find any one in England who can design a yacht that will beat an American defender, and he ought to use his money in laying up treasure in heaven and getting a seat in the House of Lords."

The hope is expressed on all sides that the rules of the cup races will be so modified as to bar out the present "racing machines" and provide for races between real yachts. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says on this point:

"The last of the real yachts built in America was the *Mayflower;* after her racing days were over she did good service as a cruising schooner. *Galatea*, the English boat that raced her, tho she was an absurd creature with her fifteen feet beam, crossed the ocean under her



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CAPTAIN WRINGE AND THE "SHAMROCK."

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own sail, bringing her owner and his wife. The *Thistle*, of the next year, sailed a little after her defeat—she had real tonnage; actual displacement—that is, capacity; but since her day no racing-yacht built to defend or contest for the *America's* Cup has been good for anything else. The modern racers, considered as boats, are absolutely contemptible; they have no hull, no capacity worth speaking of. The effort is to keep the hull as small as possible and crowd on all the sail that can possibly be kept in the air, and the trick is to hang ninety tons of lead underneath the hull to keep the center of gravity low. *Reliance* is a shapely chip, with 16,000 feet of sail above her—a triangle rising 200 feet in the air—and a mogul locomotive suspended underneath her. She is a smaller boat than *Mayflower* was, yet she spreads twice as much sail. She is all above water or under the water, with a mere cork on the water to keep her afloat. All she was meant to carry was sail on her lofty spars and lead on her fin keel. She is not a boat at all.

"No doubt it would be possible for the Herreshoffs with their wonderful skill to carry the idea to even greater extremes, with the English builders always a little behind. But what advantage would it be? Isn't it time so to frame the rules that the international contests shall be sailed, no longer in machines which Sir Thomas Lipton describes as beautiful and good for nothing, but in real yachts?"

DEMOCRATIC RESULTS IN THREE STATES.

DEMOCRATIC conventions are viewed with uncommon interest by the press this year because of the active contest between the Bryan and Cleveland wings of the party for control. Last week Democratic conventions were held in Nebraska and Ohio, and a Democratic primary was held in Mississippi. In Nebraska Mr. Bryan secured another fusion of Democrats and Populists and dominated the convention; and in Ohio Mr. Bryan's lieutenant, Tom L. Johnson, dominated the convention, secured the indorsement of the Kansas City platform, and was nominated for governor by acclamation. If the Bryan forces are so strong in these two States, argues the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "there seems to be no reason for modifying the opinion that, while free silver will not be indorsed again by the national Democracy, the convention will find it desirable to nominate as a Presidential candidate some one who at least is not personally offensive or politically maddening to Mr. Bryan." Additional proof of this is thought to be seen in the fact that in a recent poll of 500 prominent Tennessee Democrats, two favored David B. Hill for President, nine favored Mr. Cleveland, 12 Mr. Gorman, and 155 Mr. Bryan.

A Gold Democratic view of the Nebraska and Ohio results may be seen in this comment by the New York *World:*

"The Democrats of Ohio have again 'reaffirmed' the Populistic and Free-Silver Republican platforms of 1896 and 1900—hitched themselves once more to that political body of death which has twice dragged the party in the nation down to ignominious and deserved defeat, and which the voters of Ohio last year condemned for the seventh time by over 90,000 plurality.

"There is absolutely no use in wasting words over the nominations or further procedings of Tom Johnson's assemblage of lackbrains. If the voters of Ohio think it worth while to turn out to the election this year, the majority against the so-called Democratic ticket will probably be something like 100,000. At least it ought to be.

"In Nebraska the poor old party is in even worse plight. Under the leadership of the unteachable Mr. Bryan it has signified its desire for a continuation of the blighting fusion with Populism—an exploded lunacy which, starting with a million voters has dwindled to next to nothing, and has not a single representative left in either branch of Congress or in any state government.

"Such fatuity can only lead to further 'punishment after death' to the remains of the once-powerful Democratic party in the West."

A more favorable view of Mr. Johnson is taken by the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) in the following paragraph:

"Tom Johnson may not be successful as a candidate for governor, altho his nomination and canvass may promote him to the importance of a leading Presidential aspirant next year; but the vigor of his new ideas on the equality of state taxation as between the farmers and the corporations, as well as other important questions of state policy, have taken a strong hold, and some surprising results may be expected in the election of members of the legislature, with Mark Hanna as a Republican candidate for Senator. Johnson and Hanna are well matched in political alertness and resources, with the fact apparent that the Democrat has the strongest hold on the people, because he stands out openly, resolutely, and radically on questions that Hanna with his trust complications must treat gingerly."

In Mississippi the Democratic primary, last week, resulted in the nomination (insuring the election) of Maj. James K. Vardaman for governor. Major Vardaman has seemed, in his speeches, to favor lynching, and advocates the exclusion of the blacks from the benefits of the public-school fund. The blacks can not well be deprived of their schools, however, without a change in the state constitution, and the legislature is conservative, so it is not thought likely that the Vardaman plan will be carried out. The hostile attitude of Major Vardaman toward the negroes, it is feared, may lead to trouble. "He openly advocates mob violence," says one of the Mississippi campaign manifestoes, "which, if he should be elected, would result in a carnival of crime unknown in our history." His success is attributed by some to the fact that the negro preachers favored Judge Critz, his opponent. Others regard it as a protest against the President's negro policy. Thus the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"The Mississippi vote for Vardaman should be a warning to the President and his party that their pernicious activity in forcing negro officials upon Southern white communities is an enmity against the negro more than against the whites. The latter will always find a way to defend themselves against such enforced attempts to make them accept negro equality."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND UNION LABOR.

NOTHING but commendation is heard from the daily press—Republican, Democratic, and Independent—in their comment on the President's ruling that the government bureaus and offices shall be "open shops." The President has reinstated an assistant foreman in the Government Printing-Office who had been discharged at the request of the Bookbinders' Union, has issued instructions that no one is to be discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in a union, and has caused all the government employees to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, like salaried officers.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, a Democratic paper that criticizes the President pretty sharply occasionally, says that in this matter he "takes a position that will be sustained by the solid sense of the American people," and goes on to say:

"It is little less than startling that trades-unionists, who number less than ten per cent. of the laborers engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, should assume that only members of their organizations shall be permitted to work for the federal Government, and that 'the door of opportunity' shall be closed against all workmen who do not affiliate with trades-unions.

"The arrogance, if not the insolence, of such a proposition discloses the livid sidelights of trades-unionism. It is, indeed, a forceful reminder of conditions that have come to pass in the industrial world.

"Is it not high time that a courageous word be spoken on this subject? In view of recent despatches from Washington, can any one doubt that liberty to think, liberty to speak, and liberty to act—the three foundation-stones of this nation—are now attacked by the demands of these labor organizations?

"If ten per cent. of the workmen of this country should be permitted arbitrarily to dictate who shall be, and who shall not be, employed by federal authorities, does any reasoning person suppose that this Government of ours would be 'a government of the people, for the people, and by the people'? Does not every one know that, in such an event, it would become essntially a govern-

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ment of trades-unionists, for trades-unionists, and by trades-unionists?

"Are the American people—are the ninety per cent. of non-union American workmen—willing that such a revolution be wrought in the United States?

"The President is right. 'A free field and no favor'—this is the principle and this is the policy that must be maintained by the Government toward all men who apply for government work."

Some of the press, however, qualify their commendation somewhat. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) remarks:

"The changed position of Mr. Roosevelt in opposition to the tyranny of labor-unionism may be only temporary, but on the face it looks as tho personal contact with organized labor is responsible for the stand he has taken. As long as he was dealing with strikes against other people, he, by implication, seemed to be the champion of unionism, but when its intolerance was shown to have permeated the government service he woke up to this menace to free institutions. In consequence, he has issued orders that the government departments shall not place a ban upon non-unionists, but treat all as the laws of God and man ordain they be treated.

"Mr. Roosevelt, while given to 'spectacularism,' as Mr. David Hill phrases it, seems disposed at present to do his plain duty."

Some of the labor leaders threaten the President with the loss of the labor vote in the next election, as a result of his present attitude. Neil C. McCallum, business agent of the Chicago Engineers' Union, is quoted as saying:

"When a preacher wants a job, he must first join a conference or be a graduate of a certain college. When a lawyer wants to transact business in the United States courts, he must join an association. Yet when we say that a man should not work unless he joins a society composed of his brother workers, we are condemned. This rule of Roosevelt's will defeat him in the next Presidential campaign."

CHANGES IN PHILIPPINE ADMINISTRATION.

LITTLE adverse comment is heard from our papers on the President's appointment of Governor Taft to succeed Elihu Root as Secretary of War, and of Gen. Luke E. Wright to succeed the new Secretary of War as governor of the Philippines. The President could not have done better when he selected Governor Taft, say our papers, and some even go so far as to consider it most fortunate for the nation and the Administration that Governor Taft has consented to accept the appointment. When it was reported, two weeks ago, that it was Secretary Root's intention to resign from the Cabinet and that Governor Taft would be named as his successor (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 22), it was considered doubtful whether he would accept the appointment. General Wright, who is now the vice-governor of the Philippines, was during Governor Taft's visit to the Vatican last year acting-governor, and, it is declared, showed himself well capable of discharging the duties of that office. He is not only popular with the Americans in the Philippines, but also with the Filipinos, who hold him only second in their estimation to Governor Taft. The general is a Democrat, and is said to be in perfect accord with Governor Taft's policy. Judge Henry C. Ide, secretary of finance and justice of the Philippines, has been named to succeed General Wright as vice-governor. These appointments, it is reported, are to take effect in January.

In Judge Taft, says the New York *World* (Dem.), Mr. Root will have a successor of "high character and large ability," who will "in Washington have an even better chance than at Manila to hold selfish imperialism in check," and to help carry out his truly American policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos." The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) also believes that Governor Taft will continue in the same policy. It says:

"Going from the governor-generalship of the Philippines to the head of the department of our own Government most largely occupied with the problem of bringing peace and civilization to our possessions in the Orient, Governor Taft will be in a position to help carry out successfully the policy which has already won him the lasting regard of the Filipinos and in which, it is to be assumed, his deputy, General Wright, now promoted to the full government of the archipelago, will heartily cooperate. Try he never so hard, President Roosevelt could not have done better for the American people nor for the Filipinos than he did in making these appointments, and because that is so, and because politics was not even remotely considered in the matter, the President has, by doing them, greatly added to his strength before the people."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) sees two significant political moves in the appointment of Governor Taft to be Secretary of War. The President, it says, is trying to make way for General Wood in the Philippines, and "to bring Taft into the public eye in this country." Since he would be acceptable to President Roosevelt for second place on the national ticket in 1904, says *The Advertiser*, he is brought on to Washington to show what is in him, and to give the party leaders a chance to find out his "ability and grasp." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"It is not intended at this time to review Judge Taft's service in the Philippines. *The Republican* takes occasion, however, to say that he deserves the applause of every American because of the enemies he has made among the foreign adventurers and get-rich-quick exploiters who have thronged to Manila. He angered that contingent bitterly, when, last February, in answer to a petition of the European chamber of commerce at Iloilo, he told both foreigners and Americans 'that if they found fault with the way the government was being run here, they could leave the islands; that the government was being run for the Filipinos.' This did him much honor, and it must be remembered to his credit when it is pointed out that he leaves the islands still prostrate from war, pestilence, and famine. It is not at all certain that in Governor Wright the natives will find so good a friend. The exploiters have been claiming Wright as in sympathy with their desires. He comes from the old slaveholding aristocracy of the South, but his inherited views regarding colored races may not affect his work as an administrator. Judge Taft will probably find the war office comparatively easy in its military phase. General Corbin will be by his side. The judge comes home a large political figure and already many consider him of Presidential size."

In regard to General Wright, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that one cause for satisfaction is the fact that he is a Democrat. It goes on to say:

"There may be great questions of national policy concerning the dependencies, such as their acquisition at all, or the character of the government to be established in them, that are legitimate matters of party difference, just as there may be difference about declaring a war or making a peace. But, the policy once determined, the agents who carry it out should be no more partizans than the generals who fight battles whether they think the war wise or not. It is good, then, to find a Republican administration picking out for promotion to the highest place in the insular service, simply on the ground of his fitness, a lifelong Democrat. It is also good to find such a Democrat entering heartily into the work of making a success of American rule in the archipelago without stopping to ask whether the Government at Washington, which marks out his broad lines of policy, is for the moment conducted by Republicans or Democrats. This is the practical way of taking the Philippines out of politics and insuring the determination of questions affecting them on their merits."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SO England has called the attention of the Sultan to the serious condition in Macedonia. Possibly he had not noticed it.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE rumor of a corner in cod-liver oil will be hailed with joy by a great many citizens who have not yet arrived at the voting age.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IF, as suggested, the Republicans should adopt "the full baby carriage" as the campaign slogan, the Democrats will concede Utah.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

"ALL of the members of the Servian cabinet have walked out," according to a cablegram from Belgrade. This is at least an improvement over the old plan of having them carried out.—*The Washington Post.*

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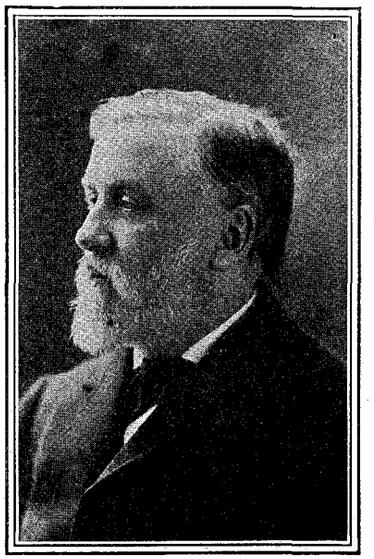
LETTERS AND ART.

NO STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH.

IN a recent magazine article, quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 8, Prof. Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, of Yale University, raised the question, Is there a standard of pronunciation in English? Professor Lounsbury writes from a specialist's knowledge of the subject, being himself a lexicographer and the author of a "History of the English Language." In the paper referred to he showed how, from the first, authorities on pronunciation have differed among themselves. Now in a second paper, in *Harper's Magazine* for September, he considers the question still further, and reaches the conclusion, startling enough to the lay mind, that "in the matter of pronunciation there is no standard of authority at all." "Still," he continues, "the belief in the existence of a standard of authority is one that will die hard even with the educated class; with the semi-educated it will never die at all."

In a language which has more than forty sounds to be represented, and with but a few more than twenty characters to represent them, pronunciation, as the writer points out, is always liable to partake of a certain degree of lawlessness. The orthoepist finds himself perplexed not only by the variations already existing, but by others steadily coming to exist. These variations, Professor Lounsbury states, seem to be usually the blind results of chance rather than of any principle or of any recognizable orthoepic influence. He puts his finger, however, on two definable influences which are affecting whole classes of words, and are "operating at all periods and in all places." Of these, the first concerns the shifting of the accent; the second is the growing tendency "to accommodate the spoken to the written language." We read:



PROF. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY.

He states that "there can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing, until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation."

"With us the tendency is regularly in the direction of placing the accent as far from the end as possible. The practise is occasionally carried to such an extreme that it almost requires a training in vocal gymnastics to utter the word without giving the impression that part of it has been swallowed by the speaker. Excesses of this sort are apt in the long run to cure themselves; for pronunciation, like everything else, tends to follow the line of least resistance. When the accent is thrown back to the fourth syllable from the end, with no secondary accent to aid utterance—as, for instance, in the case of *indisputable* and *inexplicable*—we may be confident that men of independence, who find the word difficult to pronounce, will take it upon them to pronounce it to suit themselves. It is then merely a matter of chance whether the method they have chosen to adopt has the fortune to be sanctioned by some one of the numerous pronouncing dictionaries. In the case of the two words just cited, *indisputable* has, if anything, the greater weight of published authority in placing the accent on the third syllable; while in the case of the more difficult word, *inexplicable*, there is no authority at all for such a course, outside of the practise of private individuals.

"The contest, however, rages most bitterly over the words in which it is a question whether the accent should rest upon the penultimate syllable or the antepenultimate. The peace of families has been disturbed, and neighbor has risen up against neighbor, in consequence of the difference of views held as to the proper pronunciation of such words as *contemplate*, *demonstrate*, *extirpate*, *inundate*, *plethoric*, and others too numerous to mention. Upon them the accent swings backward and forward from penult to antepenult, and the reverse, according to difference of time or place or person. In every generation the controversy crops up. Disagreement existed in the sixteenth century, as it did in the nineteenth; it is likely to exist in the twenty-fifth. . . . . .

"The second agency producing constant changes in pronunciation is the attempt, going on increasingly with the extension of education, to accommodate the spoken to the written language. In early times knowledge of the speech was gained almost exclusively through the ear; at present it is learned largely through the eye. He who in reading meets a word with which he is not familiar inevitably tries to pronounce it as near as possible to the way in which it is spelled. This of itself has a tendency to produce variation. The phonetic sense of the English-speaking race has been rendered so defective by the confused orthography of the tongue that to different men the same combination of letters will convey different sounds. Yet this agency has been influential in modifying the pronunciation of several words. It has been particularly effective in causing letters once silent to be sounded. The detailed history of the changes wrought by it in the case of the initial *h* would require a separate article for its full treatment. But it extends to final letters and even to the vowels in the middle of the word. For instance, it was not until the nineteenth century that the *t* of *currant* was generally pronounced; and nearly all eighteenth-century orthoepists pronounced *yes* as if it were spelled *yis*. Indeed, Walker took the pains to assure us that while it was a mark of incorrectness and vulgarity to give to *yet* the sound of *yit*, the best and most established usage gave to *yes* the sound of *yis*."

Professor Lounsbury claims further that "there is nothing permanent even about the general agreement of orthoepists." Nor, in his belief, may we hope for any standard of pronunciation until we have first reformed our orthography. He writes:

"Not a single one of our pronouncing dictionaries is a final authority, nor even the concurrent voice of all of them put together. With our orthography any such condition of things is an impossibility. There can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation. Even then variation of accent must continue to show itself, tho it will be reduced to the lowest possible limits. But how infinitely remote is such a prospect no one needs to be told. Even were the conditions all favorable, long and rough is the road that must be traveled before any such result could be reached in a language like ours, which enjoys and rejoices in the distinction of being the most barbarously spelled of any cultivated tongue in Christendom. We are weltering in an orthographic chaos in which a multitude of signs are represented by the same sound, and a multitude of sounds by the same sign. Our race as a race has in consequence lost the phonetic sense. What can we hope for the orthoepy of a tongue in which, for illustration, the short sound of *e*, found in *let*, is represented by *ea* in *head*, by *eo* in *leopard*, by *ay* in *says*, by *ai* in *said*, by *ei* in *heifer*, and by *a* in *many?* Or of the correspondingly long sound given by us to the same vowel, which is represented by *e* in *mete* (to measure), by *ea* in *meat* (an article of food), or by *ee* in the verb to *meet;* and, furthermore, by *i* in *machine*, by *ie* in *believe*, by *ei* in *receive*, by *eo* in *people*, and by *æ* in *ægis?* Or take the sound denoted by the digraph *sh*, seen in *ship*. It is represented by *ce* in *ocean*, by *ci* in *suspicion*, by *ti* in *nation*, by *xi* in *anxious*, by *sci* in *conscience*, and by *s* followed by *u* in *sure*. There is no object in heaping up further harrowing details, which, indeed, could be multiplied almost indefinitely. They have been introduced merely to show how hopeless is the prospect of attaining under such conditions a uniform standard of pronunciation which all will recognize at once, and to which all will unquestioningly bow.

"The conditions, accordingly, are unfavorable on the side of the language itself; they are full as unfavorable on that of the users of the language. Most of us love our present orthography—love it

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for its uncouthness, its barbarousness, its unfitness to do the very work for which orthography is presumed to exist at all. We cling with passionate devotion to its worst anomalies. We not merely shudder at the prospect of changing a spelling which defies all attempts at proper pronunciation, but at one which in addition disguises completely the derivation, about which in other instances we profess to be profoundly solicitous. Even the pettiest alterations in the interest of a mere mechanical uniformity meet with the sturdiest and most unintelligent resistance. On this whole subject, indeed, there is no ignorance so profound and comprehensive as that which envelops the minds of many men of letters, if we can judge of the degree of their knowledge by the character of their utterances. It requires a far more enlightened opinion than prevails yet among the large majority of these before we can look for the success of any effort to cause our tongue to approach even remotely to the phonetic excellence of Italian or Spanish or German. Yet until that time comes no small share of our lives will be spent in the profitable and exciting occupation of consulting dictionaries, in the equally profitable and exciting discussion of the pronunciation of particular words, and in airing our opinions and delivering our decisions upon points about which one thoroughly educated man is as good an authority as another and nobody is an authority at all."

ZOLA AND THE ACADEMY.

A RECENT pamphlet, widely circulated in Paris, essays an estimate of the artistic and literary value of Zola's work. The criticism contained is from the pen of M. Émile Faguet, a member of the French Academy, and is of special interest owing to the suggestion that it represents the attitude toward its subject of the mass of the Academicians. Mr. Robert H. Sherard, in a letter from Paris to the Boston *Transcript*, writes:

"Monsieur Faguet, who, as I believe, represents the Moderates among the Academicians, very carefully studies Zola's claim to immortality. The conclusion that he arrives at is one which will surprise many. Posterity, he thinks, will say of Zola: 'He was not intelligent; he wrote badly when he was not writing descriptions; he knew nothing of humanity which he had the pretension to paint, the pretension to know, and which, as a matter of fact, he only despised; he had some of the parts of a Northern poet and an art of composition which was to some degree Latin; and he knew how to give motion and voice to his crowds.' 'It is quite possible, also,' adds Monsieur Faguet in a final line, 'that posterity will say nothing at all about him.'

"In studying his literary career the critic declares that Zola, being forced to earn his living, began to write much too early, and makes the following statement: 'Every man who writes before he is thirty years old and who does not devote the golden age of life, from his twentieth to his thirtieth year, to reading, observing and reflecting, runs the risk of having no brain and of being nothing but a literary workman. There are exceptions; but they are rare.' . . . . . .

"Zola, then, according to the Academician, started in life badly prepared to achieve artistic success as a writer. 'His years of literary apprenticeship were not only the least methodical, which in the case of an artist would be a matter of but little importance, but also the most empty, the most hollow, the most void of all the years of apprenticeship of known writers.' He adds that Zola never cared to observe. 'He was one of those who, either from mental laziness or from intellectual weakness, or from conceit—and I think that all these things can be found in the case of Émile Zola—only like their craft as a craft, and do not like any of the things which prepare and fit a man to exercise this craft; who only like to paint, to sculpt or to write, and don't like to look attentively at the thing they want to paint, or to study anatomy before commencing with the chisel, or to reflect before setting pen to paper. Zola used to write just as a Southerner speaks, from a natural impulse.'"

Zola's characters, according to M. Faguet, not only lack life, and betray the author's horror of truth, but reveal his "passion for systematic vilification, a passion of horror toward mankind, which has in it something hateful, something obstinate, narrow, somber, and sad like a monomania, and which in truth in Zola's case is but the monomania of a blind or very short-sighted man." Of the period of Zola's career which produced "Fécondité," "Travail," and "Vérité," M. Faguet writes: "Toward the end of his life he lost all talent, and perhaps his premature end, albeit it grieved us painfully, rendered him a service."

By means of this pamphlet, it appears to Mr. Sherard, the French Academy purposes to make as public as possible the reason why it so sedulously refused admission to the author of the Rougon-Macquart series.

IS FRANCE BECOMING INARTISTIC?

THIS question Mr. John N. Raphael answers in the affirmative. Writing in the August number of *The New Liberal Review* (London), he states that, altho we have been used for so many years to look upon Paris as the artistic leader of the world, that the mere doubt of her supremacy sounds like an insult, it is nevertheless true that the France of to-day is "decadent in artistic effort, in literature, in painting, and the drama." Turning first to the drama to support his statement, Mr. Raphael compares what it has been with what it now is:

"We need not go far back. Let us, for instance, take the early work of Victorien Sardou, the veteran playwright of seventy-two, who Frenchmen speak of as the Master. Compare the Sardou of 'La Tosca' and 'Les Pattes de Mouche' with the Sardou of such plays as 'Robespierre' and 'Dante.' The veteran's early work taught something, and was strong; his later work has been mere tawdry stage pictures of the catchpenny kind. Compare the French stage altogether of to-day with the French stage of some thirty years ago. Augier, the Arthur Wing Pinero of the time, gave place, first to Dumas, whose problem plays at all events asked questions which were interesting in their solution, and then to the gruesome naturalistic school which, falsely labeling itself with nature's name, presented horrors from the slums of life as life's whole history. After them came men who had been influenced by Ibsen, but had found in him nothing but a pedestal from which to void their own absence of good taste. These men, the authors of the Théâtre Libre, mistook license for liberty, and, owing to the blunted feelings of which I have spoken above, they gained a large following. From the license in things horrible to that even more unpardonable license which sets forth the horrors and unpleasantness of life as things to laugh at was but a step, and the French theater to-day is not a place to which a decent man can take his mother or his fiancée, and sit the play out.

"It may be objected to this statement that the writers of this kind of play are not among the leading dramatists of the present day in France, but such an objection does not hold good, and the two worst plays of the *comédie rosse* kind, which paved the way for far too many others, were written by a man who has his seat among the forty French Academicians, while the two most popular plays besides these two of the French modern stage are plays which could not be translated into English, and would be hooted off the stage in Germany. In Paris they have made large fortunes for their authors, and they will carry their pernicious influence into the provinces for years to come."

In recent French literature Mr. Raphael discovers equal cause for pessimism. He writes:

"French literature has also suffered from the blunting of French taste. We have been told that the real realistic school, the school of Zola, brought about a strong reaction, but this statement is by no means a true one. It has probably been gathered from the writings of such men as Bourget and of Huysmans, who began as realists and of late years have written books of sentiment. The trouble is that in these two cases the realism rang true, repulsive tho it often was, and that the sentimentalism reeks of manufacture and the kail-yard, and is what Germans call, so trenchantly, 'gemachtes Zeug.'

"But glance at the popular French writers of our day, at Prévost, Mirbeau, Gyp, Louys, Willy, and people of their school. The charm they have for their enormous public is the charm of unhealthiness, and such books as 'Les Demi-Vierges,' 'Le Journal d'une Femme de Chambre,' 'Aphrodite,' and 'Claudine,' can not be read without a blush. And yet they are well written, and are

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widely read. They have the charm which well-turned sentences and graceful literary form must always have, but all their influence has been for evil."

In painting, he states further, the French decadence is perhaps even more apparent. We read:

"The pictures which are popular in France to-day are those of the 'teach nothing school.' They appeal to the senses, as the books of Louys, of Mirbeau, and Willy do, and as do, too, the popular plays of which I have just spoken. A picture which does not so appeal has no influence whatever, and in the three great arts latter-day France is showing that the senses, and nothing but the senses, are her leaders. Of France's music I do not feel competent to speak, but all contemporary critics smile and apparently ignore it as quite valueless and merely sensual. This practically is the case for the prosecution, and is my answer to the question with which this article is headed. France has ceased, to use an anatomic metaphor, to be either heart or brain, or a combination of the two, and has become mere stomach. Art appeals to her only through the senses, and she is, artistically, on the downward grade."

Mr. Raphael claims to have found an explanation of France's artistic decadence in her allegiance to the doctrine of absolute equality:

"We shall find, I think, that the equality for which the French soul hankered till the longing became pregnant and bore fruit in the great Revolution of 1789 has been, in things artistic, France's great enemy. It is not too much to say that the politeness, the gentleness and care for other folks' susceptibilities, which in our grandfather's days made the French nation, in the truest sense, the politest nation in the world, has, in these days of the republic, really disappeared. . . . I may seem to be veering from my subject in thus impugning the politeness of the French, which may, at the first glance, appear to have but little bearing on the question of their art, but a little thought will show us that this is by no means so.

"During the centuries in which French art was at its best the French mind was a purer, far less fleshly thing than it has since become. In those days art was loved for art's own sake, and not for the mere sensual enjoyment it procured; woman was placed upon a pedestal as high almost as was the peak from which religion looked down on humanity; and the three of them—art, religion, woman—were misty entities, half understood and mystically worshiped. The outcome of this worship of another Trinity was true politeness, or perhaps it were a truer thing to say that what we called politeness was the human way of showing reverence for the three great and glorious enigmas I have mentioned. Then came equality. No more religion, no differences in rank; the plowboy in the rough as good as any titled *savant* of them all, and, by a natural sequence, no more respect for anything. At first, of course, the natural result of such upheaval did not penetrate into the finer fibers of the race, but it has done so now, and the effect has been just what might have been expected. The fact, the real sad fact of the whole matter, is that Frenchmen, by a century of firm belief in absolute equality, have had their finer feeling altogether blunted, and by this means the art of France in all its branches has been a sufferer, for every nation gets the art which it deserves."

"Atmosphere" on the Stage.—Critical comment on a certain recent successful play has called attention to its "atmosphere" as one of the important elements of its success. Mr. David Belasco, writing in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for August, has something to say on the subject of this term as applied to the stage. We quote, in part, as follows:

"'Atmosphere,' in its nearest meaning, may be represented (not defined) in the word reality, and on the stage the impression of reality is an exceedingly difficult thing to obtain. The term should not be confounded with the hackneyed claim of 'realism' put forward in advertising the virtues of many plays. Realism has little to do with reality. It is but a makeshift expedient for some momentary effect invented to carry a 'big situation,' and is one of the 'tricks of the trade.' On the other hand, there can be no trickery in conveying an impression that shall be 'real,' for the means employed are the simplest. The dramatist goes to life itself for his material, and he gives his play 'atmosphere' just to the degree that he impresses his audience with the belief that they are not only looking, but are a part of a real bit of human life. . . . . .

"While I have said that atmosphere is the product of the closest attention to detail, conveying the impression of simple reality, the statement is not a complete truth, for atmosphere is something more than a comprehensive knowledge of your subject. This knowledge is, of course, indispensable; but it is convincing only through its correct expression, and this expression, or atmosphere, is largely a matter of feeling and of temperament. In other words, it is the appreciation which the playwright has of his theme. It is the germ of life which the author breathes into his work. In plays, as apart from books, it is something more than can be expressed in written words; it is the 'finishing touch' which carries a stage production into the field of the artistic."

BAD PORTRAITS BY A GREAT PAINTER.

MR. ALFRED BRENNAN characterizes certain portraits from the brush of Mr. Sargent as "among the worst noteworthy failures ever done by the hand of a truly famous painter." Along with this stricture goes the admission that by "all who know" Mr. Sargent is "freely and fully accepted a master of masters." Yet we are told that "some of his more lamentable results"—among these are mentioned his portraits of John Hay, James Whitcomb Riley, Thomas B. Reed, and Edwin Booth—"demonstrated nothing that can be seriously formulated or reduced to sensible debate following on art premise." We read further that "some of his portraits are insufficiency itself, except in facial resemblance—this he usually secures." According to Mr. Brennan's finding, this famous portrait-painter frequently defies or ignores that "art-canon or fundamental principle" which "relates to the air of reposefulness rather than pent action that shall dominate a portrait." From *The Reader* for September we quote further as follows:

"Attitudes that are unusual to persons are not the best to paint their portraits in, because temperament bespeaks itself most clearly through habitual poise, and even in the matter of likeness a painter is heavily handicapped if his subject is ill at ease. In the world's great portraits strangeness of pose is not seen, nor violent action.

"Why, then, do we see some things so strangely done by Mr. Sargent? He is freely accounted one of the great among living painters, and this implies a master's knowledge of all the fundamentals. Still his utter defiance of the canon mentioned—than which there is nothing more important to be observed in this matter—suggests ignorance of it. Some of his portraits, done here in America last winter, simply class themselves among the worst noteworthy failures ever done by the hand of a truly famous painter. His John Hay, when judged as the portrait of a great man, is ridiculous. That it possesses facial likeness doesn't redeem it, because facial likeness is but a kind of excellence in a portrait that to be great should be great in qualities of distinction altogether superior to that one qualification. Wretchedly cramped into a meager misfit canvas, it is only a likeness-sketch perfunctorily done, and made quite absurd by one little unintelligent hand that is hung up out of place at the side of it, serving no purpose, suggesting nothing better than the superfluous *remarque* commonly seen at the edge of prints. Where is the air of fine distinction? the power of purpose? the amplitude of sensible feeling that the master portrait-painter gives by that rare and infinitely complex art which is his? I declare nobody has any conceivable right to make such an insufficient and misleading picture of our great Secretary of State.

"Then see his James Whitcomb Riley. Who shall commend or defend it? Never was there a worse libel done in the (alleged) lineaments of a man of brains. (Excepting, perhaps, two malignant things by Boldini—one of the great lamented Whistler and the other of a big New Yorker.)

"Sargent depicts Mr. Riley as a simpering and somewhat obese person, who is nearly all very large hands that seem to be held as they are for no better reason than that they shall be ever so much in evidence; and the terrible mischief of the whole product is that

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it is not like a man, but seems to be a queer, fat little old woman. . . . . .

"The prime essential in great portraiture is suggestiveness of lifelike entirety. This is had by masters through preconceived ideas of arrangement that in rendering come to embody the results of their thinking. . . . This is the goodly air of the world's great portraits. They seem to have come into their frames to stay and like it there, being personages whose rendering in paints depended far less on technical dexterity than on what their painters were capable of thinking and believing them to be."

Mr. Sargent's portrait of Thomas B. Reed is described by this critic as "nothing better than a paintily painted muttonhead, overtopped by an unnaturally bulging forehead." Of another picture, not specified, we read "it is practically impossible to know what kind of reasoning a painter brings to bear on his problems who decides to paint a portrait of a lady with her arms outstretched as if she were illustrating an exercise in calisthenics."

THE MUSIC OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

CONCERNING the distinctive music of the American aborigines, Mr. Arthur Farwell tells us, there are three primary matters to consider—its existence, its intrinsic value, and its relation to American composition. "While nearly twenty years ago one daring woman announced that Indian music had its special word and message to deliver to American composition, it has taken from twelve to fifteen years to gain the serious attention of composers," writes Mr. Farwell; and he adds that we may expect an equal space of time to separate the composer from the musician.

In regard to the first consideration, the existence of a distinctive Indian music, the writer states that the Indians have innumerable songs, and that these songs conform to a definite melodic system. From his paper in the August *Messenger*, the official organ of the Southern Music Teachers' Association, we quote as follows on this point:

"But as the Indian is at a point of development where rhythm and instruments of percussion predominate, and harmony, as commonly understood, is not yet employed, these melodies, when sung, are frequently so overwhelmed by drums and certain cries, especially in the dance, that the listener might be totally unable to detect the presence of any melody whatsoever. This has led many persons to a belief that Indian music consists wholly of drums, whoops, and yells, but in the face of twenty years of serious study of the matter, and thousands of phonograph records of Indian melodies sung entirely without accompaniment, this belief is fast disappearing. These melodies are all indissolubly linked to legends, myths, ceremonials, or religious rituals of the greatest poetic and dramatic beauty, and it is upon the suggestive power of these to the poet or musician, as much as upon the melodies themselves, that stress should be laid. . . . It is interesting to note that the Indian songs are sung mostly to mere vocables and not to words, for these songs crown, so to speak, the legends, and the idea that 'music begins where words leave off' is not merely a theory, but an extensive practise with the Indians. Regarding our singing to words throughout, the Indian says, 'You talk a great deal while you sing.'"

The intrinsic value of Indian music, he continues, depends upon the standpoint from which it is regarded. He writes:

"The Indian is quite a pedant and has a rather strict melodic form, differing somewhat from that to which we are accustomed, tho perfectly consistent and logical, and well related to the musical idea which it expresses. And as soon as I realize what the Indian is about, what he is seeking to accomplish in his melody, all becomes clear and beautiful to me. I see, then, that the Indian music is too dignified, too lofty, too noble and spiritual to come quickly into favor. It is the appeal of man, alone upon a vast prairie, to his God; it is the veiled muttering of thunder, the mystic communion with the departing spirit of a warrior, a rallying-song hurled in the face of certain death. Or it is the women projecting their wills to aid the absent warriors, or the incomparable gentleness and peace of a broad sunlit landscape. It will be seen that these are not themes wherewith to tickle and amuse the groundlings. They are, in the right hands, the making of great poems. We are only beginning to gain an insight into the destiny of this legacy of ideas. Any one of these innumerable poetic ideas is not complete until we have both the narrative and the accompanying melody, which latter gives to us the emotional kernel of the event portrayed. Even then we have not ours, but the Indian's expression. It remains for us to scrutinize the material of this expression, the '*Stoff*,' as the Germans say, and decide whether it suggests the possibility of a great art-building."

To quote again:

"There would seem to be no excuse for the attempted use of Indian themes in the conventional symphony form. The idea to be expressed must generate its own form, if the result aims to satisfy the human craving for beauty and proportion. If the desired result is attained, and attained by a man who is not the mere slave of a European musical system, and, more than this, who is strongly American in his sympathies and untrammeled in his imagination, it may be that it will unavoidably approach that mythical thing, 'American music,' the very possibility of which so many are trying to disprove by arguments often less possible than American music itself."

The writer further suggests, in view of "the amazing rapidity with which the Indian and his arts and traditions are growing in popularity," that ultimately "his myth, his dream of the universe, may ascend the classic heights to dwell with the sagas of other lands and races."

NOTES.

THIS year the École des Beaux-Arts has awarded the Grand Prix de Rome in the painting class to M. Monchabeon, the son of a well known French painter. The subject of the competition was the return of the prodigal son according to the Gospel of Saint Luke. In the sculpture class the Grand Prix was won by M. Eugene Piron. In this case the subject was an incident in the story of Samson and Delila.

IN the death of Alfred Q. Collins, the New York *Post* affirms, America has lost an artist who deserves a much wider reputation than he had attained. We read further: "His painting had few showy qualities, but his brother artists knew how to appreciate his firm drawing, solid workmanship, and powerful characterization; and tho he seldom cared to exhibit and was little before the public, his professional standing was of the highest. His art was always perfectly straighforward and sincere, and the vitality of his likenesses was astonishing. At his best the material seemed to disappear and one was confronted with the living man. It is greatly to be hoped that a sufficient number of his works may be got together for exhibition, next winter, to give a clear idea of his extraordinary abilities."

LILLIAN BELL, author of "The Dowager Countess and the American Girl," claims the Americans as the people far surpass the English in the qualities of tolerance and good-humor. The English, she states, resent the most trivial criticism of themselves by an American novelist. Their own novelists, on the other hand, "fall upon the American, whenever they need a buffoon, as naturally as they eat when they hunger. Even our adored Dickins," we are reminded, "wrote of America as no American ever could write of the English, yet we flung his jeers and sneers aside and welcomed him to our country like a prince, and we read even 'Martin Chuzzlewit' and 'American Notes' with a good-humor as unruffled as we accord to his other works."

THE London *Daily Chronicle* approaches the consideration of a number of recent American novels with some generalization on American fiction. We read: "The principal characteristic of American fiction is a delicate and meticulous realism which, however, avoids as a plague 'sensations' and the more strenuous exhibitions of human energy. The origins must be sought, no doubt, in the peculiar features of the New England life and conscience, and it would be a matter of much interest and more time to trace them. Of late, however, there has been a strong reaction from the even tenor of this novel of the commonplace. Americans have awoke to realize Hawthorne, if not Poe (whom they never really appreciated), and American fiction, breaking from its narrow channel, has flooded in a tide fields which have hitherto remained vacant and virgin."

OF Miss Horace Smith, who died recently at Brighton, England, the London *Athenæum* says: "Her grandfather had hunted with Louis XV.; her uncle had met Dr. Johnson; and she herself was probably the last person living who remembered Keats, having seen, as a child, the poet in her father's garden at Fulham. Among her early memories was that of being taken into the Princess Charlotte's carriage. Altho she steadfastly declined to be interviewed or to put her recollections into print, she was famous among her friends for her store of anecdote and animated flow of conversation. To her father, of 'Rejected Addresses' fame, she owed her youthful acquaintance with many of the celebrities of the time, and she inherited his warm friendship with Thackeray, with whose daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, she was intimate to the last. To him she is said to have suggested the plot of 'Pendennis.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAVE ANIMALS AN IDEA OF TIME?

A NUMBER of curious anecdotes going to show that dogs and cats have some idea of the flight of time are related by M. Henri de Parville in *Les Nouvelles* (Lyons, France, June 7). While he warns us that they are not sufficient to convince us that these animals really have an idea of time, he asserts that they are certainly of interest in this connection. But M. C. de Kirwan, noting in *Cosmos* M. de Parville's anecdotes, asserts that no one can even ask the question placed at the head of this article without undermining the whole science of psychology, and he proceeds to explain away in detail the incidents related by the other writer. These relate to a dog who always called her master to lunch at noon; to another who accompanied his master to a restaurant every night and slept on a bench till nine o'clock, when he regularly waked and notified him that it was time to go; to three cats who always waked at the third sound of a factory whistle and ran to the workmen for bits of their lunch, and to another cat who always went with a factory inspector on his tour in the evening, but at no other time. To these stories M. de Kirwan adds another of cattle pastured on Alpine heights who had always been removed on October 11th. Toward the morning of this day they always collected in a group and showed in every way that they expected to be driven away. Must we say, asks M. de Kirwan, that these animals had an idea of the month of October and the number eleven? He goes on to say:

"Let us now take up all these examples and try to subject them to sane criticism. The dog Toby goes to sleep in his master's work-room, wakes when noon strikes, and goes to caress his master as if to remind him that lunch time has arrived. From the fact that this always happens on the stroke of noon, and never at eleven o'clock, must we conclude that the dog has an idea of time?

"There is an infinitely simpler explanation. Accustomed to be present daily at his master's midday meal, and doubtless to take part in it, the dog is informed, by sensations in his stomach coincident with the striking of the noon hour, that the movement for lunch has arrived. The 'notion of time' has nothing to do with it.

"The case of the other dog who slept on a bench at a restaurant and woke each evening at a fixed hour is not less easily explicable. It is an effect of habit. The owner of the dog having probably gone out every day at the same hour, the dog had become accustomed to sleep for a fixed period, not by will or reason, but because his organism had become automatically accustomed to a fixed habit.

"The cat stories are explained in like manner. The three cats of the chocolate-maker did not get up at a quarter of six or at six in the morning because their stomachs did not yet warn them, or, if you will, because their hunger had not been so early aroused by habit. But the image of the food already obtained was associated in their brains with the noise made by the siren at eight o'clock—not because it was eight o'clock, but because the stroke of eight corresponded with the workmen's meal.

"The case of the cat who accompanied the factory inspector only after the workmen had left is just as simple. Mice and rats do not come from their holes when they see or hear people present; . . . it is, therefore, natural that a cat should choose for the chase the moment—whatever may be the hour—when the building is empty.

"As to the cattle who left the mountain pasture of themselves at a fixed date to return to the stable, the fact is explained by long habit, ending in the formation of a special instinct. If the principal cattle, the leaders of the herd, had acquired this instinct by habit, all the others would follow them by imitation.

"Something similar, but in the opposite direction, takes place when sheep are eager to return to a mountain pasture where they have been accustomed to be driven several days earlier in previous years.

"If we suppose that the notion of time can find a place in the brain of animals, we misconstrue the essential data of comparative psychology. The notion or idea of time supposes the faculty of abstraction, and to a relatively high degree; and the faculty of abstraction involves that of generalization or even of universalization, otherwise known as the possession of reason.

"What is known very improperly as 'the intelligence of animals' is not intelligence in the true sense of the word, a rational or intellectual intelligence; it is purely an intelligence of the senses, exercised only on the particular and the concrete; a knowledge exclusively of the senses, which is more or less developed in different species or races, or more raely in different individuals, but which never rises to the level of the idea properly so called—that is to say, to the abstract notion of things.

"This is why animals do not talk. Their language—for they have a language—is made up of signs or of inarticulate sounds expressing impressions, sensations, passions, but never ideas. So this language excludes conversation, and is limited to interjections, to signs or movements expressing joy, grief, fear, anger, all the passions of the senses, but never more.

"To inquire whether animals have a notion of time is the same as inquiring whether their so-called intelligence rises to the level of reason. A whole school of psychologists, it is true, asserts that this is so, and great efforts have been made to prove it, but without much success, while the proof of the contrary is not difficult."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LOWERING OF STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE.

ALL artificial standards of excellence tend to deteriorate. In a country like our own, where there is no systematic effort to maintain such standards, the lowering process is visible on a larger scale than elsewhere, and it proceeds farther and more rapidly. In a recent article on "American Titles" in *The Popular Science Monthly*, Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens instances the tendency of all kinds of titles and degrees to lose their meaning in this country. Thus, the title of "professor" may be applied to an itinerant quack; the "colonel" may never have seen service, even in the militia. There is one field in which the tendency may receive quantitative illustration. In our schools and colleges marks indicating relative standing show the same tendency to degradation. Says Professor Stevens:

"The numerical estimate of average success expressed as a percentage . . . tends to become continually higher unless the generosity of the examiner is periodically and frequently checked by having his attention called to the absurdity of recording the majority of his students as distinguished. . . . If the passing mark is high, for example, 75 per cent., all marks will be proportionately high. What this limiting mark should be depends upon the idea underlying it. . . . In practise the fundamental question is, in a large proportion of cases, not whether the student's attainments can be expressed accurately by a percentage, but merely whether in the teacher's judgment he ought to be passed or not. . . . In an institution where the teaching is good and where the discipline is firm and consistent it is not often that more than one-fourth of all students fail to pass in their studies. Theoretically, therefore, 25 per cent. would be better than 75 per cent. for the passing mark. This would mean no lowering of standard, but only a more rational system of marking than that which is most common. If results be represented graphically, the curve showing variation in grades attained would have its maximum corresponding to 50 per cent. This is an arithmetical mean between perfection and total failure, and should, therefore, be the numerical representation of the average grade. The curve would thus be substantially the symmetrical 'probability curve,' which is divided into two equal parts by the maximum ordinate, as shown in the accompanying diagram.

"This study of the distribution of students' grades is worth more than passing notice, because it affords the best means of showing the tendency in relation to distinctions generally. Many years ago in a Western university, by comparison of the grades of 287 students in physics, it was found that the average grade attained was about 85 per cent. In the institution with which the present writer is connected he made an investigation two years ago which showed that, taking into consideration all subjects of study avail-

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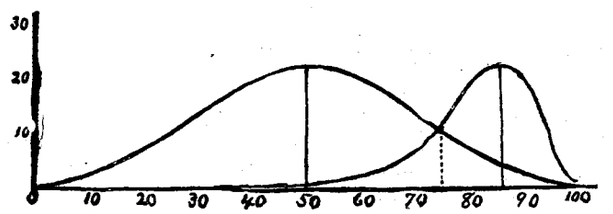
able for the degree of bachelor of arts, the average grade of the average student under the average professor was 86 per cent., and that the most usual certificate conferred for successful work was a so-called 'certificate of distinction.' The curve of distribution is shown in contrast with the probability curve. According to this investigation, it may be expected that about one student out of 200 or more will attain maximum grade. Out of 100 students about 10 may be expected to attain a grade of 95; 21 will attain 90; 22 will attain 85. The slope of this unsymmetrical curve is thus very steep at the right. At the left of the maximum ordinate the slope is much more gentle, less than one-twentieth of all grades assigned being below 60 per cent. In this connection it should be observed that the passing mark is 75. The area at the left of the dotted line corresponding to 75 is seen to be about one-fifth of the whole area enclosed by the curve. This shows 20 per cent. of failures. Such a radical change of custom as that of substituting 20 or 25 for 75 as the passing mark, however desirable on account of its convenience and consistency, would be so misunderstood by both the students and the general public as to make a trial of the experiment very impolitic. The tendency to raise marks would at once reassert itself, and very soon the majority of students would again be recorded with grades corresponding to the highest distinction."

This tendency to high marking is inherent in human nature, Professor Stevens concludes, and will show itself everywhere, socially



THE PROBABILITY CURVE HAS ITS MAXIMUM AT 50 PER CENT.; THAT OF DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS' GRADES AT 86 PER CENT. THE AXIS OF NUMBER OF STUDENTS IS VERTICAL; THAT OF PERCENTAGE GRADES IS HORIZONTAL.

as well as in school and college, unless means are taken to control it. To it the writer ascribes the cheapening of American titles of distinction, which he regards as a misfortune and which he would check in certain cases by legal enactment. He says in conclusion:

"In this free country, made up of forty-five separate States with varying grades of civilization, each with its legislature able and willing to incorporate colleges with standards suited to local demands and local ideals, or absence of ideals, there is little hope of outgrowing the tendency to degradation of titles. If the dancing-master was professor a third of a century ago, he is equally free in the early future to advertise himself as D.D., which for him means Doctor of Dancing. Our only hope is in the gradual elevation of educational standards, causing the people to become intolerant of such dishonesty. Titles received from universities should be protected by law in America as they are in Europe. The corrupt purchase and sale of professional degrees and of honorary degrees, which is now practised secretly, is to some extent punishable by law, but there is little vigilance in ferreting out offenders, and we seldom hear of prosecutions. Charlatanry will continue to be practised so long as there are gulls to be fooled in this world. Legislatures will continue to incorporate colleges without endowment, and these colleges will give degrees that imply no scholarship. With full knowledge that present evils will not be removed during the lifetime of any one now living, each educational institution that has a faculty of honest men can do its share toward the attainment of a higher moral standard of titles and distinctions by setting an example of truthfulness and moderation."

The Zebra as a Domestic Animal.—A plan for the domestication of the zebra has been submitted to the British Government by one of its agents in the veterinary service of the protectorates of Uganda and British East Africa—so we are told by a correspondent of *La Nature* (Paris, July 25). Says this writer:

"The idea appears worthy of success, the regions mentioned being full of zebras. And the attempt will be the more interesting as this animal is immune to the sting of the tsetse fly, and also to divers other serious maladies that kill off the horses in this part of Africa.

"The plan is to make, in the first place, a *kraal*, or palisaded enclosure, into which may be driven one or more herds of zebras, with the aid of native drivers and Cape cowboys, mounted on swift horses. For the rest, it appears that the zebras soon become accustomed to the company of horses and mules, and that they may easily be made to follow these animals of their own accord. They will be left to breed in the kraal, and when the young are several months old they will be accustomed to the presence of man and will be trained. It should be recalled in this connection that we have had several instances of trained zebras, and that Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, has succeeded perfectly in his attempts to breed 'zebroids,' or crosses between the zebra and the mare."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MEANING OF A SNEEZE.

DO we sneeze for good or for evil, or for both? Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, the distinguished English surgeon, has been quoted as asserting that the former is true. Says he, according to the report: "When a man sneezes heartily, he may know himself to be in the best of health . . . no person in poor health was ever known to sneeze." Probably the hay-fever sufferers would have something to say on this subject, and, in fact, we are told by the editor of *The National Druggist*, the statement is decidedly open to question. Says he:

"The fact is, that the majority of peoples, both ancient and modern, with the exceptions noted hereafter, seem to have regarded the act of sneezing as one usually fraught with evil. The custom still existing in many lands and among many peoples of uttering a salutation or a benediction on hearing one sneeze is a survival of a traditional fear of evil foreshadowed by the act. Some time ago a German contemporary, in answering a question regarding the origin of the almost universal Teutonic habit of saluting a sneeze with '*Zum wohl*,' or '*Gott segne dich*,' or '*Gesundheit*,' stated that it originated during the prevalence of the great plague in the fourteenth century. One of the earliest symptoms of infection was a sneeze, single at first, but soon followed by a number of sternutations in quick succession. When a person sneezed, therefore, it was assumed that he was infected with the plague, and all who were near him commended him to the care of heaven, and lit out hot-foot to get away from him.

"This is the view generally held of the origin of the custom as it prevails throughout Europe to-day, but it will not bear investigation, since similar customs prevail among the wildest tribes of Asia, Africa, Australasia, etc. Besides this, the literature of Greece, Rome, Egypt, the Jews, and other ancient peoples, is full of allusions to similar superstitions in regard to sneezing. Aristotle—to show that the custom of saluting a 'sneezer' was an ordinary (and therefore ancient) one in his day—undertakes to explain it by declaring that 'when one sneezes and those near salute him, the salutation is in honor of the brain, which is the seat of the understanding and wit.' . . . . .

"The Greeks, who refined upon all ancient and inherited customs, and after them the Romans, had an elaborate code by which they distinguished whether a sneeze was to be regarded as a benignant or a malign portent, the distinction being made according to the time, place, and circumstances of the sternutation. Thus, if one sneezed between midday and midnight, the augury was happy, unless the moon chanced, at the time, to be in the sign of the Virgin, the Balance, the Crab, or the Scorpion, when it became an evil omen. Sneezing as one rose from the table or the bed was an augury of most malign portent, foretelling approaching death to the sneezer. Both Greeks and Romans regarded 'sneezing to the right' (*i.e.*, bending or turning to the right as the sneeze occurred) as a most happy omen. The Greek, in speaking of a person who had a beautiful face or figure, would say, 'Surely Eros' (Cupid) or the Graces, as the case might be, 'sneezed when he or she was born.'

"Father Famien Strada, who has made the most erudite researches into the history and literature of the sneeze, declares that

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Prometheus introduced it to mortals. He had made a statue which he wished to endow with life, and for this purpose he stole a beam of sunlight. Wishing to conceal the theft from Apollo, he hid the beam in his snuff-box. Shortly afterward, being desirous of taking a pinch of maccaboy, he absent-mindedly put the beam up his nose—causing him to sneeze violently.

"Many savage and semi-civilized races of the Orient have some curious customs regarding the sneeze. When the Sultan of Monomotopa sneezes, for instance, the fact is made known from the palace by a certain signal. Instantly every subject within hearing of the signal sets up a shout, the cry is taken up by others, and so extends until it rolls throughout the confines of his empire. When the Sultan of Senaar sneezes, on the contrary, every woman in his harem or within hearing turns her back on him and makes a sign of contempt, by smiting her lips with her hands—disgusted that so mighty a personage should have to sneeze like an ordinary mortal.

"The Inca, Garcillasso de la Vega, in his narrative of De Soto's expedition through the Gulf States, Georgia, etc., states that while De Soto was camped on the banks of the Savannah River and interviewing the king or head man of the country his Indian majesty sneezed loudly. Instantly all his subjects bowed low their heads, opened and closed their arms, and saluted the chief in chorus with the following:

May the sun guard thee!
May the sun be with thee!
May the sun shine upon thee!
May the sun prosper and defend thee!"

CAN MOLECULES BE SEEN?

THAT molecules may be and are visible under certain circumstances is maintained by Frederick Hovenden, an English experimenter who has upheld his views in print for many years past without attracting much notice from scientific men. His theories are, however, stated and criticized in *Knowledge* (London, July) by Edwin Edser, who concludes that they are at variance with the facts. Says Mr. Edser:

"As the result of experiments carried on for a number of years, Mr. Hovenden claims that molecules can easily be seen by the unaided eye. Nothing could well be more startling than such a claim. It is proposed to examine briefly the grounds on which it is based. It may at once be said that Mr. Hovenden is perfectly honest in the statement of his case, and some of his experiments are worth repeating. . . . . .

"Let us take a thin glass flask partially filled with a liquid, such as water, spirits of wine, etc., and focus the rays from an arc-lamp at a short distance above the surface of the liquid. After gentle heating, a large number of small spherical bodies are seen floating about in the space above the liquid. Mr. Hovenden claims that these small spherical bodies are molecules of the liquid. He further defines a water molecule as a spherical body composed of a great number of atoms of oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter. At first sight, therefore, it would appear that a water molecule, as defined by Mr. Hovenden, is indistinguishable from a small drop of water composed of a great number of the generally accepted molecules, each comprising one atom of oxygen and two atoms of hydrogen. Mr. Hovenden has, however, been struck by the fact that whereas a small drop of water, when cast up from the surface of the boiling liquid, is seen to quickly fall back again, yet the small particles mentioned above exhibit no observable tendency to gravitate, but slowly circulate, in swirls and eddies, in the space above the liquid. The accepted explanation of this depends on the fact that a gas or liquid exerts considerable friction on very small particles, which are thus unable to sink quickly; for similar reasons, muddy water clears very slowly when at rest, and more slowly still when in motion. We may, however, for the moment forget this, and consider Mr. Hovenden's explanation, which is that the small particles seen floating above the liquid were invisibly small when within the liquid, but during heating they absorbed the ether (which is supposed to be an antigravitating fluid) and expanded to visible dimensions, at the same time acquiring antigravitative properties. Mr. Hovenden has noticed that these particles are only to be seen when there is cold air in the flask. To most observers this would suggest that their presence demands conditions favorable to condensation. Mr. Hovenden, however, proposes the explanation that, when cold air is not present, the particles become invisible, just as finely divided glass particles, which form a white flour-like powder in air, become almost invisible when mixed with water. . .

"Mr. Hovenden also fills spirit-lamps with various liquids and concentrates the electric light on the wicks. In each case a stream of small particles is seen rising from the wick into the air, and these particles are claimed to be molecules. If the lamp is filled with methylated spirit, the stream of particles leaving the wick becomes bright, almost resembling a flame. This experiment is a very pretty one, and might be found useful to teachers, as showing the effects produced by the absorption of radiations. Mr. Hovenden's most striking experiment, however, consists in lighting the spirit-lamp apd placing the flame in the focus of the electric light. Particles similar to those formerly described, but much less numerous, are seen in the interior of the flame, and Mr. Hovenden claims that in this case condensation is necessarily eliminated. Careful examination shows that the particles are visible only near the boundary between the luminous mantle of the flame and the non-luminous central core. This core is known to be cold, so that once more we have the conditions that the particles are formed only where the heated vapors have the opportunity of becoming cooled. It may be admitted that condensation occurring under the above is somewhat surprising, and Mr. Hovenden's observation is certainly of considerable interest."

Mr. Hovenden's theory that the invisible molecule swells to visible size by the absorption of ether on being heated is regarded by his critic as quite contrary to the modern conceptions of physics as well as to experimental fact, since some solid substances (fused silica, for instance) do not expand with heat. Water even contracts when warmed just above the freezing-point. Consequently, the phsyical and chemical theories that the author has built on his supposed discovery must fall to the ground. He believes, for instance, that the heat developed by certain chemical reactions is due to the fact that the atoms shrink and expel ether (or heat) from their interiors, but Mr. Edser shows that heat is often developed where there is enormous expansion instead of contraction. Says Mr. Edser in conclusion:

"Starting from phenomena which any one may observe, Mr. Hovenden has reached conclusions which, far from possessing an advantage over the accepted theories, are positively at variance with well-known phenomena. In criticizing Mr. Hovenden's views, it has been found unnecessary to appeal to any other theory, except to show that the phenomena observed are capable of an independent explanation. As a result, it appears that if we possessed no physical theories at all, and were offered the above theory by Mr. Hovenden, we should be logically forced to reject it as inconsistent with itself, and with the greater part of our experimental knowledge."

LEAVES THAT SWIM.

PLANTS so highly charged with essential oil that fragments of their leaves move about on water in a mysterious fashion, owing to capillary action, due to the spreading of the oil on the surface, are described by M. Virgile Brandicourt. The first of these is the Peruvian or false pear-tree (*Schinus molle*). Says the writer:

"It is a tree of considerable size, a native of Peru, but cultivated in France for its fine foliage and for its numerous branches, which are flexible and inclined to earth like those of the weeping willow. The fruit is a globular pod, of which the Chilians are fond. This tree, which belongs to the family of *Terebinthaceæ*, exudes from its bark a very resinous juice. The leaves contain also an essential oil, whose presence explains the little-known recreation that we are about to describe. A leaf is taken, broken in two and thrown on the water. Soon the leaf is seen to glide rapidly on the surface of the liquid in the opposite direction to the break. It is the issue of the essential oil, forming an iridescent layer on the surface of the water, that provokes this movement.

"M. Lequet, the distinguished horticulturist of Amiens, has recently discovered a plant whose leaves possess in still higher degree this property of being able to move on the water. This is

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the *Pittosporum Tobira*, a pretty Chinese shrub of the family of *Pittosporeæ*, a relative of the *Araliecæ*. When the twigs of this shrub were pinched, he noticed the balsamic emanations from the lacerated tissues. He thought of the *Schinus molle*, which had the same odor, and wondered whether he could not reproduce with the leaves of the *Pittosporum* the experiment that I have described above. 'What was my joy,' he writes, 'to see these fragments of leaves, like water-bugs or spiders, glide over the smooth surface, turn to and fro, pirouette, and make continual circuits with the greatest vivacity.'

"'Take great care,' he writes, 'in making this experiment, that the water is right. A few drops of oil placed on the water are sufficient to stop the motion at all points of the surface. And even one or two experiments already made on the surface of a small vessel render futile any subsequent experiment.'

"The leaves should be selected in the morning when they are full of oil. The young leaves give better results than older ones, Strangely enough, yellow leaves, ready to fall off, move like young leaves that are full of energy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAGNETIC FORCES IN A NEBULA.

THE new star in the constellation Perseus, which made such a sensational appearance in the year 1901, has not yet ceased to occupy the attention of astronomers, principally on account of the curious nebular illumination that has surrounded it. We have already quoted the opinion of Prof. Simon Newcomb that owing to the high velocity with which this nebula has spread outward (a speed exceeding that of light) it can not be due to any known form of substance or energy. In *The American Journal of Science* (July) Frank W. Very, after examining and discussing all hypotheses yet advanced on the subject, concludes that the phenomenon is caused by swiftly moving luminous corpuscles under magnetic control.

Mr. Very notes that the hypotheses hitherto advanced may be grouped as follows: (1) The nebula consists of a host of small masses of gas, due to the collusion of swarms of meteorites. This hypothesis, due to Sir Norman Lockyer, Mr. Very thinks untenable because the expansion and the fading of the nebula have both been far too rapid to be accounted for in this way. (2) The phenomenon is due to radiation from the new star itself, either of ordinary light, of electric waves, or of ultra-violet rays, perhaps causing chemical action and consequent luminosity in the gas along its path. These are all negatived, the writer thinks, by the non-uniformity of the expansion, which is impossible of explanation on any radiation theory. (3) The nebula is a mass of actual particles of matter thrown off explosively from the new star. Now that we are familiar, in the case of radium and similar substances, with particles moving at the speed of light, the great velocity of expansion is no objection to this theory, and Mr. Very believes that some form of it will explain the facts. He says:

"The theory which I would propose is that of the actual movement of diamagnetic ions under the control of magneto-electric impulses emanating from the star and following the lines of magnetic force. We may compare such a stream of moving ions to the beam of light from a parabolic mirror. The rays are directed and do not at once expand to fill the entire sphere. Diamagnetic ions may be expected to follow lines of magnetic force to regions of least potential in the magnetic equatorial plane. . . . Hence the luminosity, as in the distinct phenomenon of a comet's tail, may extend to a great distance before becoming too faint for observation, altho of course the light must eventually fade, unless perpetually renewed. This seems to answer the objection on account of the long continuance of the phenomenon.

"In the next place, if the structure observed in the nebula is to be compared with that of a magnetic phantom, a strong tangential component must enter into lines emanating from the nova after these have extended to a certain distance. The magnetic phantom, whether exhibited by iron filings or by dust of bismuth, extends in sweeping curves from pole to pole of the magnet—the only difference being that magnetic particles move toward the poles, and diamagnetic away from them, but that both follow the lines of force. The observed trajectories of nebulous material around the nova are in fair, perhaps I should say in nearly perfect, agreement with the projection of a system of lines of magnetic force."

Mr. Very's full argument in support of his hypothesis, and the illustrations that he adduces, are of course too full and too technical to be reproduced here. They include an examination of the action of the star's magnetism on particles of the size assigned to ions by Prof. J. J. Thomson, from which it appears that this action would cause repulsion of the exact nature and velocity observed.

Senses of Reptiles.—Some surprising and noteworthy conclusions on this point have been reached by a German naturalist, Werner of Vienna, who has recently reported the results of observations that he has been making for some time on the senses of inferior vertebrates. Says the *Revue Scientifique* in noting these results:

"On certain points the conclusions of M. Werner are very surprising, and in all they are worthy of notice. Werner has observed 186 individuals, of which one-third were at liberty, and he took all possible precautions not to let the creatures know that they were watched. One general fact is very evident, that reptiles and amphibians are strongly attracted by water. They go straight toward it, even when they are at distances so great that they could not divine its presence by any of the senses known to us. It seems really that a sense of which we have no knowledge informs them of the direction in which water may be found. . . . There seems to be a sort of chemical attraction, says M. Werner. But how does this act, and on what part of the creature? This remains a mystery. Reptiles also seek the light, but independently of heat; they are positively heliotropic, and in winter they often leave comfortable and warm retreats to seek the sunlight. Sight is generally good with them; it is probably the finest sense that they possess, but it would still appear to be very limited. The caymans and the crocodiles can not distinguish a man at a distance of more than six times their length, according to Werner. In the water, fishes see only at very close range—about half their own length. This will seem perhaps unlikely to anglers, altho some of them can cite instances showing that fish can not see far. Snakes seem to have a very mediocre sense of sight. The boa, for example, does not see at more than a quarter or a third of its own length; different species are limited to one-fifth or one-eighth of their length. Frogs are better off; they see at fifteen or twenty times their length. Frog-catchers know this from experience.

"Hearing is much poorer than sight, if possible. Most reptiles are noticeably deaf, except caymans and crocodiles; the boa appears to be absolutely so."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT would appear that the inspection of bakehouses, of which so much has been said of late, is not enough to protect the consumers against possible evils," says *The Hospital*. "Not only the bakehouse but also the baker should be kept under supervision. . . . One need hardly comment on the offensiveness of persons suffering from any skin disease handling the bread we eat, and even in machine-made bread a certain amount of handling can scarcely be avoided, altho that method is a great improvement on the old ways."

"HENRY RUSTIN, chief electrical engineer, has devised for the illumination of the central tower of the Administration Building at the St. Louis Exposition a unique scheme," says *The Engineer*. "Vertical lines of light will outline the two hexagonal turrets on the front of the tower and a line of lights will mark the archway. Between the turrets, a huge American flag will occupy the entire space. This flag will be reproduced in colors by miniature lamps, and will be so arranged that it can wave in the breeze. The machinery by which this effect will be produced is known as the Elblight system. Two heavy cables of very thin copper wires, woven into a rope, and properly insulated, are run side by side, and touch in parallel lines. The lamps used are each provided with two sharp points which are forced into the cable, thus forming a contact by penetrating between the strands of the wire rope, so that a lamp may be located at any point on the cable without the necessity of a socket. The flag will be supported from an iron cable with rings so that even a slight wind will give it a waving effect."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO MAKE CHURCH-MEMBERS?

IT is generally assumed that a large church organization is more efficient than a small one, and upon this assumption many arguments for church union have been based. But, according to investigations made by *The Church Economist* (New York, August), it would appear that in certain respects the small church has an advantage over the large. Accepting the number of accessories to church-membership as a gage of the efficiency of a church, it is found that small churches spend less money and achieve greater results. Says the journal named:

"*The Church Economist* has made a comparison of the statistics of churches in five large cities in different sections of the United States, taking representative organizations of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist bodies, with the purpose of presenting the conclusions without necessarily pointing a lesson. Figures for individual churches are apt to be misleading, special conditions affecting results, and for this reason all the following figures are averaged from the reports of a number of churches. We have tried to deal with normal congregational expenses in every case:

"For instance, six Episcopal churches in the city of New York, having an aggregate membership of 9,190, received in one year 500 new members by confirmation. In the same time the six churches spent $134,769 for regular parish expenses, not including amounts given for benevolences—that is, for every person confirmed in a year these churches spent on an average $269.53. It is also interesting to note that the expenditure averages $14.66 per communicant member of the churches. Compare the figures with those for six other New York Episcopal churches having an aggregate membership of 1,826. These spent in one year for ordinary parish expenses $23,729. They added 157 members by confirmation, the average cost, if it may be so called, being $151.14, and the expenditure per communicant member being $12.99. It should be said that the churches have not been chosen with any purpose of proving a preconceived idea. They are representative organizations, neither the largest nor the smallest in the city. Abnormal churches, either in expenditure or additions to membership, have not been included."

Proceeding to the larger field of inquiry indicated, *The Church Economist* says:

"It is found that 29 Episcopal churches, with an average membership of 876, spend annually $11.69 per communicant member, or $192.67 per member added by confirmation. Twenty-seven churches, on the other hand, with an average membership of 184, spend only $10.11 per member, or $108.84 per confirmation. Twenty-seven Presbyterian churches, with an average membership of 865, spend annually $17.58 per member, or $357.91 per member received by examination. Twenty-nine Presbyterian churches, with an average membership of 205, spend but $15.33 per member, or $155.16 per member added on confession. Congregational figures give this comparison: 26 churches, with an average membership of 763, spend annually $15.98 per member, or $392.36 per member added on confession. Twenty-six churches, with an average membership of 178, have respective average expenditures of $15.15 and $174.75.

"The Baptist figures summarized show that 21 churches, with an average membership of 910, spend $11.43 per member, or $225.20 per baptism. Twenty smaller churches, having average memberships of 258, spend $11.82 per member, or $209.60 per baptism. Methodist churches with average memberships of 554, 22 of them, spend $13.41 per member, or $182.05 per member added. Twenty-one churches, with average memberships of 168, spend $12.39 per member, or $119.67 per member added.

"A grand summary of the showing of all the 248 churches that have been considered in this article may be interesting. One hundred and twenty-five of them have an average membership of 79, and their average annual expenditure per member is $14.09, and the average expenditure per new member received $262.22. The remaining 123 churches have an average membership of 197, and their average expenditure per member is $13.05, and per member received by examination, confirmation, or baptism, as the case may be, $150.14."

The Church Economist concedes that the purpose of the church is larger than the mere adding to its membership, and that the efficiency of the large church can not be measured entirely by the amount spent per member admitted. "It is not our intention," it says, "to draw the conclusion that the large church is relatively less efficient than the small one, but the figures show that in this one particular of the church's work, the gaining of new members, nothing would be gained by consolidation."

ISRAEL ZANGWILL ON THE FUTURE OF ZIONISM.

THE sessions of the sixth Zionist Congress in Basle lend special interest to Mr. Israel Zangwill's article on "Zionism and the Future of the Jews" in the September issue of *The World's Work*. Mr. Zangwill, as is well known, has been giving a large share of his time and talents for several years past to the advocacy of Zionism, and the present article is evidence that his faith in his cause is as firm as ever. He writes:

"Zionism, in its latest official exposition, aims at securing a public legally assured home in Palestine for those Jews who are unable or unwilling to assimilate. It is not the movement that George Eliot's Mordecai dreamed, nor that which Rabbi Mohilewer, of Russia, initiated. The advent of Dr. Herzl has stamped Zionism with 'modernity.' In the Austrian journalist's first published scheme of a Jewish state, indeed, Palestine played no necessary part. Herzl, whose instrument of national regeneration is the bank, for dealing with the Sultan and subsidizing the selected immigrants, was never, despite the date of his advent, *fin de siècle* (which seems to imply a certain flippancy), but prophetically twentieth century. He would, if it were possible, lead back his people to Palestine by the moving sidewalk of the Paris Exposition. Withal a charming, magnetic, even poetic personality, a more diplomatic and domesticated Lassalle.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.
"Judaism," he says, "has still magnificent possibilities, but the time has come when it must be denationalized or renationalized."

"But the deeper issues and sequels of the movement will develop themselves with the material success, and the present leaders might quite conceivably be swept away by spiritual floods they have themselves let loose. The Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America, at the convention of June 8, 1898, while maintaining that the restoration to Zion is the legtimate aspiration of scattered Israel, likewise declared, 'we reaffirm our belief in the coming of a personal Messiah.' The agents of political Zionism—men like Max Nordau, or Mandelstamm, the great Russian oculist, or Marmorek, of the Pasteur Institute—can no more control the religious future of Judaism than they can control the mystic interpretation which Christendom would put upon their success. Men are only instruments. And each must do the work he sees to hand."

At present, "tho orthodox rabbis are working amicably with ultra-modern thinkers," the Zionism movement is "political, and more indebted to the presence of the external forces of per-

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secution than to internal energy and enkindlement." Mr. Zangwill continues:

"Viewed merely on its prosaic side, Zionism is by no means a visionary scheme. The aggregation of Jews in Palestine is only a matter of time—already they form a third of its population—and it is better that they should be aggregated there under their own laws and religion and the mild suzerainty of the Sultan than under the semibarbarous restrictions of Russia or Rumania, and exposed to recurrent popular outbreaks. True, Palestine is a ruined country, and the Jews are a broken people. But neither is beyond recuperation. Palestine needs a people; Israel needs a country. If, in regenerating the Holy Land, Israel could regenerate itself, how should the world be other than the gainer? In the solution of the problem of Asia which has succeeded the problem of Africa, Israel might play no insignificant part. Already the colony of Rishon le Zion has obtained a gold medal for its wines from the Paris Exposition—which is not prejudiced in the Jew's favor. We may be sure the spiritual wine of Judea would again pour forth likewise—that precious vintage which the world has drunk for so many centuries. And, as the scientific activities of the colonization societies would have paved the way for the pastoral and commercial future of Israel in its own country, so would the rabbinical sing-song in musty rooms prove to have been but the unconscious preparation of the ages for the Jerusalem university.

"But Palestine belongs to the Sultan, and the Sultan refuses to grant the coveted Judean charter, even for dangled millions. Is not this fatal? No; it matters as little as that the Zionists could not pay the millions, if suddenly called upon. They have collected not two and a half million dollars. But there are millionaires enough to come to the rescue once the charter was dangled before the Zionists. It is not likely that the Rothschilds would see themselves ousted from their familiar headship in authority and well-doing. Nor would the millions left by Baron Hirsch be altogether withheld. And the Sultan's present refusal is equally unimportant because a national policy is independent of transient moods and transient rulers. The only aspect that really matters is whether Israel's face be or be not set steadily Zionward—for decades, and even for centuries. Much less turns on the Sultan's mind than on Dr. Herzl's. Will he lose patience? For leaders like Herzl are not born in every century."

Mr. Zangwill concludes:

"Apart from its political working, Zionism forces upon the Jew a question the Jew hates to face.

"Without a rallying center, geographical or spiritual; without a Synedrion; without any principle of unity or of political action; without any common standpoint about the old Book; without the old cement of dictory laws and traditional ceremonies; without even ghetto walls built by his friend the enemy, it is impossible for Israel to persist further, except by a miracle—of stupidity.

"It is a wretched thing for a people to be saved only by its persecutors or its fools. As a religion, Judaism has still magnificent possibilities, but the time has come when it must be denationalized or renationalized."

The Religious Sects of Germany.—In Germany, the advocates of a union between state and church have long been accustomed to point to the twelve dozen and more Protestant denominations of the United States as a warning example of the endless divisions that result from a severance of the two. It appears, however, that in the matter of sects Germany is even worse off than is America. The official *Statistik des Deutschen Reiches*, No. 150, recently published, furnishes the following information:

The returns of the recent census show that in Germany no fewer than 222 different kinds of religion are to be found. They are arranged in five large groups, namely, Protestant Christians; adherents of other confessions; Jews; adherents of other non-Christian creeds; and members of no religious communion. In the first group there are no fewer than 49 different sects. In the group of Christians that do not belong to the two great communions of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, there are 107 creeds represented. There are 8 kinds of Baptists and Apostolic Christians; 29 sects that were imported from England; 9 kinds of Methodists and Quakers; 7 kinds of Free Religionists; and 25 "other" kinds of Christians, making a total of 185 different Christian confessions in the Fatherland. Then there are the Jews; and, in addition to these, 14 other groups of believers in non-Christian creeds, including Mohammedans, Buddhists, Brahmans, Fire Worshipers, Sun Worshipers, etc. In the 21 kinds of creeds included under the category, "adherents of other confessions," there are some that can be called religions only by a stretch of charity, such as Atheism and Materialism, and these should properly be excluded. But even so, the dimensions of the list are sufficiently formidable, and Germans themselves are surprised to know that their country harbors so many different kinds of religious belief.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BLATCHFORD-CHESTERTON CONTROVERSY.

ROBERT BLATCHFORD is the editor of the London *Clarion*, a Socialist weekly paper with a circulation of 50,000 copies. G. K. Chesterton is a brilliant young English journalist, a staff writer on the London *Daily News*. Just at present the two are engaged in an animated literary controversy over the fundamentals of religion.

The germs of the controversy were sown several months ago, when Mr. Blatchford began in *The Clarion* a series of articles on the Christian religion. They were suggested by a reading of Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe," and soon developed into a vigorous onslaught upon popular ideas of God, Immortality, the Bible, Free Will, etc. Mr. Blatchford has a large following among English workingmen, and his appearance in the rôle of a latter-day Ingersoll has created some consternation in English religious circles. His aim, says a writer in *The British Weekly*, is "nothing less than the annihilation of the whole Christian system, and the wiping out of all its distinctive ideals and practises." From *The Clarion* articles, which are at present in process of publication and are soon to be issued in book form, we quote the following characteristic passages:

"Science has not proved that there is no God; but science has made it, I think, impossible for any reasonable man to accept the account of God, and of God's relations to man, given in any religion of which I have ever heard."

"The Bible, it appears, is only the 'word of God,' in so far as it is the word of good and wise men. It is not, therefore, any more the 'word of God' than any other good and wise book written by men. It is no more a 'holy' Bible, and no more an inspired book, than the 'Dialogues of Plato,' or the Zend-Avesta, or the works of Marcus Aurelius, or John Ruskin, or Buddha, or Confucius."

"We are to believe that Christ rose from the dead because the gospels say so. When we ask why we are to accept the gospels as true, we are told because they are inspired by God. When we ask who says that the gospels are inspired by God, we are told that the church says so. When we ask how the church knows, we are told that we must have faith. That is what I call a poisonous principle. That is the poison which saps the judgment and perverts the human kindness of men."

"We have got rid of hell, we have got rid of the devil, we have got rid of the Christian championship of slavery, of witch-murder, of martyrdom, persecution, and torture; we have destroyed the claims for the infallibility of the Scriptures, and have taken the fetters of the church from the limbs of Science and Thought, and before long we shall have demolished the belief in miracles. This Christian religion has defended all these dogmas, and has done inhuman murder in defense of them; and has been wrong in every instance, and has been finally defeated in every instance."

"One would think, to read the Christian apologists, that before the advent of Christianity the world had neither virtue nor wisdom. But the world is very old. Civilization is very old. Christian religion is but a new thing. Is a mere epi[illegible] history of human development, and is fast tottering?"

"My contention is that *any* religion which

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terferes in earthly affairs: that God can be moved by prayer; that Christ, or Buddha, or Mohammed, or any other prophet was divine; that men who disobey the orders of a church will go to hell; that men who, after doing evil, believe in Christ will go to heaven; that Christ, or any other man or divinity, ever performed miracles; that God ever dictated any Bible to any prophet; that mankind was cursed for any fall or sin; that Christ or any other Savior by his death removed that curse; that the dead shall arise, and their bodies be re-created; that the good shall be happy, and the bad miserable—*any* religion teaching any of these things is a delusion."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has entered the lists in behalf of Christianity, and is meeting Mr. Blatchford's arguments in *The Daily News*, *The Commonwealth* (a Christian Socialist journal), and *The Clarion* itself. In an article in *The Commonwealth* he writes:

"Christianity has in any such controversy as this one vast, unquestionable, and incurable weakness. It really exists. It is not a question, as with ideal secular republics and rationalistic schemes of state, of what men would do; it is a question of what men have done; of what wicked men, foolish men, ordinary men, did do, in working it out. There has been a Christian church, distorted and abused like the French Revolution or the British Constitution. There has never been a totally Agnostic civilization. At least there have been two civilizations that might be said to represent something resembling Agnosticism. The later Roman Empire was largely Agnostic, and the Chinese Empire is largely Agnostic. The modern Agnostic, however, shows no disposition to boast of these triumphs."

"If Mr. Blatchford has any lingering notion that throwing the practise of Christianity in our teeth has an effect on us," continues Mr. Chesterton, "let me inform him, once and for all, that Christianity has committed crimes so monstrous that the sun might sicken at them in heaven, and that she will very likely commit them again." We quote further:

"She has burnt men alive, just as the enlightened American democracy burns men alive. She has defended murder for a theory, just as the enlightened Russian Nihilists defend murder for a theory. She has organized corruption like the British Parliament, and massacre like the French republic. But when we are entirely conscious that the relative spotlessness of Agnosticism is due to it never having been a political fact at all, and the defilement of Christianity due to its having 'run' the whole Western world, do not let Mr. Blatchford remind us too often or too elaborately of the horrors, the delusions, and the sins of historic Christendom. It makes us vain."

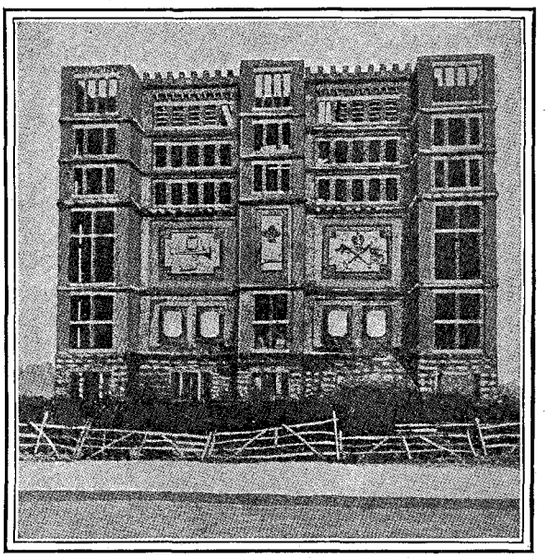
Invading the pages of *The Clarion*, Mr. Chesterton says:

"The strength of Christianity is a very dark and strange thing; it has nothing to do with the controversial ingenuity either of its supporters or its opponents. Often it has happened that clever men have been on its side: often it has happened (oftener, I think) that clever men have been on the other side. Its strength lies not in the fact that it is eloquent or successful, or well represented; it lies in the incidental fact that it is indispensable. By indispensable I mean this. It is, to all mortal appearance, impossible for men to attack Christianity without eventually ending up in positions that no sane masses of men have ever held, in positions which would horrify a decent pagan or an unbaptized savage. Schopenhauer ends by saying that life itself is a delusion. Nietzsche ends by saying that charity itself is a delusion. You end by saying that human goodness and badness are delusions. Christianity does not answer: a few of her apologists answer, and [illegible]ly. But she is silent, for she is old, and has seen so many paradoxes. She knows the path you are on, and has seen many on it; she knows that on it are delightful hypotheses and luxurious negations, and that that way madness lies. She knows that as soon as you want any conceivable human reality, if it be only to say 'Thank you' for the mustard, you will be forced to return to her and her hypotheses, where she sits, guarding through the ages the secret of an eternal sanity."

Mr. Blatchford's anti-Christian crusade has evoked scores of sermons, pamphlets, and "replies." *The British Weekly* is running a series of articles in rebuttal of his conclusions; and a committee of prominent Anglican clergymen has been formed to consider plans for counteracting his influence. It is proposed to arrange lectures indoors and outdoors, followed by discussion; to issue cheap literature bearing on the questions in controversy; and to encourage the study of Christian apologetics by young people.

A MODERN TOWER OF BABEL.

WHAT is described as "one of the most remarkable buildings erected since the confusion of tongues stopped the progress of the Tower of Babel" exists to-day on a table-land surmounting Chatham Hill, near London. "Huge and gaunt, and dwarfing into insignificance the very few buildings near," it stands in a lonely position in the center of a most unpicturesque landscape, "a colossal monument to human credulity." The words quoted are taken from an article by E. J. Dark in *The Strand Magazine* (September). To the same source we are indebted for the following account of this unique structure:



THE JEZREEL TEMPLE AT CHATHAM, WHICH WAS INTENDED, WHEN FINISHED, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE AS THE TOWER OF BABEL.

"It is an enormous pile of bricks and steel, and was once the scene of remarkable activity, work-people swarming over it like ants when it was in course of erection; but now it is desolate and empty and stands an idle framework, given over to the birds of the air, and useful only as a guide to religious enthusiasts, pointing the way not to go.

"Its history in certain particulars strangely resembles that of the Biblical Tower of Babel. It was built as a refuge for a certain number of chosen spirits, who within its walls, safeguarded by certain signs and symbols, were to await the last trump without fear, believing that they would be safe while all the nations of the world would perish. For a time its erection proceeded with remarkable activity. Thousands of workmen, urged on by religious zeal, made the huge fabric grow like a summer plant, but long ere it reached anything like completion the hand of death seized the moving spirit and paralyzed the work, and, in the words of Milton referring to its prototype, 'Thus was the building left ridiculous.' For over twenty years it has remained unroofed and unfinished, a mighty building, a landmark for miles around, but a disfigurement and a blot even on Chatham's unattractive scenery.

"It is known locally as Jezreel's Tower, or the Jezreel Temple, and has given its name to the district to which it is an eyesore. It is about one hundred and forty feet square and is over one hundred feet high, with a square tower at each corner. It is bigger than it looks, but stands so lonely that it is difficult to judge of its vast bulk by objects near at hand. It was originally intended to carry it to an enormous height, making the gigantic sky-scrapers of America look puny by comparison; but the War Office, which controls things around Chatham, stepped in and put a limit to its height, as it would, if carried much higher, have come into the line of fire of one of the forts. As it was, it never reached anything like this limit, but, even as it is, it is a huge structure.

"Something like forty thousand pounds has been spent in its

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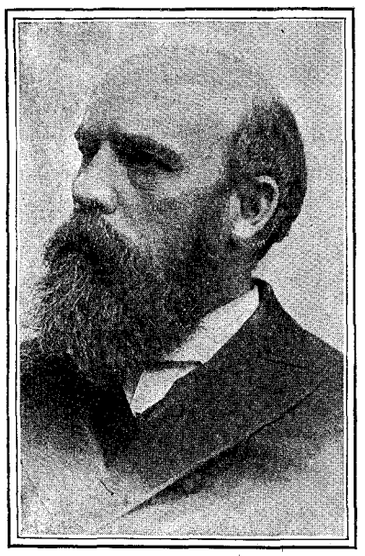
erection, partly the contributions of thousands of believers, and partly the out-of-pocket payments of the builder. The founder of the Jezreelites, whose headquarters it was to be, was one John White. This man, said to have been an ignorant soldier, was one of the numerous claimants to divinity—false Messiahs who throughout all ages, and particularly in the present age of enlightenment, have reaped rich harvests from credulous multitudes by setting up some theory of the Second Advent. White seems to have been as successful as the rest in extracting money from his followers; for altho the building was seized for the debt to the builder, vast sums had been subscribed toward it."

THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO POLITICS.

THE Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., was recently asked to outline his idea of the function of the church in its relation to politics. In view of the fact that he himself went into practical politics not long ago, and served his home city in a legislative capacity, his words have more than ordinary weight. The conclusion at which he now arrives is that it is wisest for the church in all its activities to "keep itself free from entanglement with practical politics"; but, he says, "the church whose membership, including its minister, is not actively at work in securing good government in the community in which it stands has neglected a great part of its duty." He says further, in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston):



WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D., LL.D.

He was formerly a member of the City Council of Columbus, O., but now thinks that the church should "keep itself free from entanglement with practical politics."

"The first and most obvious reason why the church should not engage in practical politics is that practical politics is at present under the control of parties; and the kind of strife and conflict which is thus involved would be fatal to the peace of the church engaging in it and destructive of its spiritual life. If both parties were represented in the church, the church could not favor the policies or the candidates of one party without opposing the other; and the struggle of the partizans to control the action of the church would not tend to edification. The alternative would be that every church should be a party organization, including in its membership only the adherents of one political party, and then we might look for a lively scrimmage between churches of opposite politics, which would be equally scandalous. It is clear that so long as our political affairs are in the hands of opposing parties Christian churches can not become actively interested in them."

Nor does it seem wise to Dr. Gladden that Christian ministers should discuss in the pulpit questions of party politics. He writes on this point:

"It is of course conceivable that great moral issues may arise in which one party will stand for righteousness and the other for iniquity. It came pretty near to that in the year just preceding the Civil War; and there were a good many churches in those days which stood solidly together in support of the principles and the candidates of one party and against those of the other, while there were many pulpits from which emphatic teaching was heard which seemed to have a very direct bearing on politics. We heard in those days a great deal of angry talk about political churches and political parsons. It is unfortunate when a clear issue of fundamental morality is raised between political parties, for in such cases the churches and their ministers are bound to take sides.

"Such cases are, however, exceptional. It does not often occur that the one party represents virtue and the other vice; and the economic and financial questions which divide them are questions with two sides, on which men have a right to differ. The church has no call to take part in the settlement of such questions; and, if it consults its own peace and prosperity, it will let them severely alone."

What, then, it may be asked, is the proper work of the church? Has it no function to fulfil in the improvement of law and the administration of political affairs? To these questions Dr. Gladden answers:

"Its business is to apply the law of Christ to all the concerns of life, and to reveal the spirit of Christ in the lives of its members. Its high calling is to fit men and women for self-government, to fill their minds so full of the wisdom that is in Christ and their hearts so full of his love that good government shall be the spontaneous and inevitable expression of their lives.

"This means that the teaching of the church with respect to social and political principles shall be clear and authoritative. It means that the pulpit shall show men what the law of Christ means and how it works in existing human relations; that it shall take the great ideals of brotherhood and service and hold them close to the life of every day, so that men may see what it means to be Christians now, in this twentieth century, and in all the business of this complex civilization. . . . . .

"Here the duty of the church ends. These Christian citizens, thus instructed and inspired, must unite in other organizations to give effect to the truth which has taken possession of their lives. It is not for the church, in its meetings or by its official action, to seek to make nominations, or to elect officers, or to frame legislation; the working out of these principles must be left to other agencies. Either through the parties to which they belong or through independent organizations these Christian citizens must exercise their political functions."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES H. COLTON, Chancellor of the New York Diocese (Roman Catholic), has been consecrated Bishop of Buffalo.

FULLY 20,000 people are at Ocean Grove, N. J, this summer, many living in tents because of a dearth of cottages. Revival-meetings are held daily, and a number of Methodist bishops are in attendance.

"WE sometimes smile at the Buddhist or Moslem or Babist missions sent from India or Persia to the United States," says *The Independent*, "but much more serious is a mission to be sent from Japan to this country, for Hawaii is now American. The Japanese Christians are now establishing at Tokyo a training-school for Christian workers among the Japanese in Hawaii, and propose to keep sixty such missionaries employed there. The Japanese immigration companies are large subscribers to the expense."

MISS SARAH F. GARDINER, who died in the Catskills a few days ago, labored as a missionary in India for twenty-four years. She headed the movement against infant marriages, and succeeded, after carrying the protest to the English Government, in having the lawful marriage age raised to twelve years. She started a school for native women, and was for some time the superintendent of Dr. Hoyt's great memorial hospital for the women of India. Almost all of the books now in circulation in India which deal with Christianity and are printed in the native tongues are the result of Miss Gardiner's efforts. She translated Stalker's "Life of Christ" and Simpson's "The Fact of Christ," which she had published and sold throughout India at the smallest possible price.

THE Bishop of Gloucester, speaking in England recently, declared his belief that the Revised Version of the Bible represents "the greatest spiritual movement that has taken place since the Reformation." "These are words," says *The Churchman*, "of sober fact . . . Whether we look at the movement in its earliest beginnings, or a little later, when the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel urges scholars to undertake the revision, or read what Archbishop Trench has to say of the need of revision, or follow Lightfoot in his illuminating volume on 'A Fresh Revision of the New Testament,' or trace the great spiritual and social movements that necessarily flow from the reverent and critical study of the Bible, everywhere it is manifest that a spiritual force is at work, constructive in principle and irresistible in its progress."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SULTAN AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

TURKEY faces a crisis which has evoked columns of comment abroad, the incidents upon which attention fastens itself being the violent deaths of consular representatives within the disturbed area of the Sultan's empire. Notwithstanding the length to which matters have been allowed to go, Russia will insist on the maintenance of the Sublime Porte in its present state of sovereignty, says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "Russia," we read, "wishes the maintenance of the present status in the Balkans. Her utterance to this effect is sincere, for otherwise the murder of her two consuls would have afforded her an excellent excuse for drastic action against Turkey." A writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) recently summed up Russia's attitude toward the Sultan and his Government as follows:

"Russia, who has always been the disturbing agent in Turkish affairs, is now, on the contrary, most carefully occupied in pouring oil on the troubled waters of the Eastern Mediterranean. It is not only because she has more urgent and arduous business to attend to in anterior Asia and the Far East. It is also and especially because she can attain her object in regard to Turkey better and cheaper by supporting the present Sultan than by contributing to his downfall. The prolonged presence of this preposterous sovereign on the throne of Osman is the greatest guarantee of the thorough weakening and disorganization of the Turkish race on which rests the whole fabric of the Ottoman Empire. It is scarcely likely that time will create greater European obstacles to Russian plans in the East than those which exist to-day. But Abdul-Hamid surviving long enough, time will certainly destroy that local element of resistance to the onward march of the Muscovite which is represented by the Turks themselves, and which is still a by no means negligible quantity. To that extent Russia gains by the preservation of the present equilibrium in Turkey.

"Thus, the character of Abdul-Hamid offers the explanation of the remarkable change which has taken place in Russian tactics at Constantinople. So long as there was any chance of the reform—that is to say, the consolidation—of the Ottoman Empire through the action of the throne, the attitude of the Czar's Government toward the Turkish authorities was one of deadly hostility, no effort being spared by Russian diplomacy to cause them embarrassment. Turkey making dangerous progress all the same, Russia had recourse to the heroic means of war to set her back. On resuming relations with her defeated neighbor, to her surprise and delight she discovered that, in the new Sultan, Abdul-Hamid, she had a collaborator of the highest value in the task of ruining what remained of the Ottoman power. Henceforth, reversing at a stroke her former policy of favoring the independence of the Christian races of Turkey, Russia devoted all her energy to the protection of Abdul-Hamid and his Government, not only against his subjects, but also against Europe. She it was who encouraged and helped the Sultan to drown in an ocean of blood Armenian aspirations for liberty, shielding him afterward from European indignation. She it is who, even dropping all pretense at solicitude for her Turkish coreligionists, is openly strengthening Abdul-Hamid in his resolution not to grant reforms to the inhabitants of Macedonia. The fact is that patronizing the Christian cause in Turkey has proved a double-edged tool, as is shown by the conduct toward her of Rumania, and even at one time congeneric Bulgaria. Having found a more trustworthy weapon, she has shelved the old one.

"To sum up, Russia is to-day wholly opposed to any action which may diminish the authority of Abdul-Hamid."

The Sultan's relations with the Powers have also been considered in some detail by *The Quarterly Review* (London), which puts various interrogations, thus:

"Why, it may be asked, does such a government go on living? Why has not the weakness born of its own vices cleared it long ago out of the way? Why is the natural order of things suspended, that natural order under which bad governments perish because their subjects hate them, and because they are unable to defend themselves? There have been many bad governments, especially in the East, and they have nearly all either vanished or been transformed by the infusion of some new reinvigorating force. Bad governments usually come to their end in one of two ways: either by domestic insurrection, which perhaps brings a new dynasty to the throne, or substitutes a republic for a tyranny; or else by foreign conquest, some stronger Power subjugating the nation as well as expunging or mediatizing the royal house. These causes have already acted largely on the Turkish Empire, at least in Europe, and it is by their combined operation that the Turks have lost the bulk of their European dominions. The Greeks, the Servians, the Herzegovinians, and the Bulgarians successively rebelled; and in all these cases one or more European Powers stepped in and either established the rebels as a new state or annexed the territory which they inhabited. The Sultan has now nothing left in Europe (if we except a small territory north of the Propontis) save Albania, which is virtually independent, because he exerts no authority over its fierce mountaineers, and Macedonia, which is seething with insurrection, and kept in some sort of order only by the incessant pressure of Austria upon the Servians and of Russia upon the Bulgarians, both Powers wishing to stave off for the present the conflict of these two races and the inevitably concomitant struggle between their own rival interests. In Europe, it should be noted, the situation displayed two features which are absent in Asia. In Europe there were regions, such as Greece and Bulgaria, where the Christians were in a large majority. There were also powerful neighbors, Austria and Russia conterminous on land, England and France not far off by sea. But in the Asiatic provinces the Mussulmans nearly everywhere outnumber the Christians; and in Asia the Turks have only one powerful neighbor, Russia."

If the present disorders are ever to cease, it is apparently from without that deliverance must come—that is to say, from some one or more of the five European Powers which retain an interest in that part of the world, our authority declares:

"The position and policy of these five have notably altered of late years. In the days of the Crimean War England and France, tho they had often thwarted one another, stood together against Russia. Now England and France are again divided and show much less active interest. France has placed herself on the side of Russia. England has practically withdrawn from the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878, tho not from the occupation of Cyprus; and the language of her statesmen indicates an abandonment of the old policy. Her Eastern interests lie now in Egypt. It is pretty well understood that she would not go to war in order to keep Constantinople from falling into Russia's hands; nor is it likely, tho Mr. Lynch [steamship magnate] and Lord Percy might regret the fact, that she would take such a step even to prevent Russia from advancing across the Armenian plateau to the edge of the Mesopotamian plain.

"But while France and England have to some extent fallen into the background, a new force has pressed to the front. Germany began about ten years ago to exert her influence in Constantinople to secure trade advantages and concessions for her subjects; and, through the increasing numbers of Germans who were concerned in enterprises in Turkey, she became a prominent factor there, and thought it worth her while to pose as the friend and protector of the Sultan. The important line of railway from the Bosporus to Konieh belongs to a German company; and a few months ago the long-sought concession was granted to this company to extend the railway from Konieh to Bagdad, across Cilicia and Northern Syria, and down the valley of the Euphrates. This grant, being taken to imply the recognition of southwestern Asia Minor as falling within a sort of 'German sphere of influence,' roused Russia, which pressed for and obtained a declaration that in the making of railways in northern and eastern Asia Minor her interests and wishes should be regarded. This partition, and the leaving out of Englishmen from similar concessions, are significant, and have been deemed presageful of the future."

It is useless to speculate regarding what is about to happen to the Sultan and his empire until we have found out precisely what Russia means to do, declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

"For there can be no doubt that the entire problem of Turkey is conditioned and adjusted by Russia. From the diplomatic communications which have been exchanged it would appear that no precise conclusions are to be drawn as regards the purposes of Russia. As is well known, Russian policy works out slowly. . . . Russia is more than ever determined to strengthen her influence

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with the Sultan. This is essential to the attainment of her ends. No diplomatist of recent times has stated this end with more clearness than the immortal Bismarck. He deemed it a foregone conclusion that Russia—when she had made good her position by land and sea—would offer the Sultan some guarantee in the shape of a treaty relative to his position in Constantinople and in the territories remaining to him, provided he placed in her hands the key to the Black Sea. The possibility of acceptance of some such proposition by the Sultan did not seem out of the question to Bismarck. Should the Sultan decide to reject the proposition of Russia, the latter, by means of her daily strengthening Black Sea squadron, would forcibly assume the post of lord of the Bosporus, and then wait to see if any Power ventures to dispute the position gained. Bismarck declared that Germany should not aid Great Britain or Austria if those Powers made up their minds to force Russia to yield her prize. According to him, it would be to the interest of Germany to have Russia supreme in this region of disturbance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

NOW that the new Pope has fairly assumed the responsibilities of his mission, the progress of the movement toward separation of church and state in France begins once more to attract the attention of the European press. There is reason to believe that the struggle against the religious orders, too, will enter an even more acute phase than ever, unless, indeed, newspaper comment abroad is out of touch with the situation. The Premier, M. Combes, recently made a speech at Marseilles in which he declared that there will be no compromise with the clerical element. "He warned the combination of republican parties," notes the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "to preserve the unity so essential if the next great task before the French people is to be carried out—namely, the completion of school reforms and the separation of church and state. The enthusiastic applause which greeted the declarations of the Premier—applause proceeding from all genuine republicans—must convince the opposition that their hope for a speedy fall of the Combes ministry will not be realized." The same German daily says further:

"The task of the republic is twofold. It has a positive and a negative side. That the republic should resist the encroachments of clericalism; that it should destroy the privileges of the church, enforce the equal rights of all, and vindicate the sovereignty of the state—this work is of a negative kind wholly. The positive task of the republic is the intellectual uplift of the people in order that they may participate with enjoyment in the gifts of culture. The French democracy, which now has a majority in both houses of the national legislature, is persuaded that this last mission is the true one of the republic, which is not simply a legal and policing state, but also a civilizing state. The French democracy has learned from long and bitter struggles that it is vain to bestow political freedom upon the people if they are not at the same time made mentally free, and if they are not put in a position to grasp the whole significance of freedom. It is the same experience which our great thinker, Ludwig Feuerbach, stated in these words: 'I would not give a snap of my finger for political freedom if I had to be the slave of religious prejudice and prepossessions. True freedom exists only when man is religiously free.' More than once have the French, to speak only of them, possessed the most free of constitutions, without being able to retain them. They were not brought up to complete freedom, for their thoughts and sentiments were dominated by a power opposed to freedom. As long as the citizens are not mentally free, the security of political freedom is not assured. Proof of this is found in the pages of history. When the foe of freedom gained the upper hand among the people, freedom became meaningless. The republic was destroyed by a dictator or an emperor.

"In the program of French democracy, formulated by Gambetta at Belleville in 1869, is advocated not only the formal separation of the school system from the church, but also the elevation of the school system to a comprehensive, national, and purely secular course of education. As soon as the third republic felt the ground firm beneath its feet, it proceeded to a reform of the school system by making education compulsory and by insisting upon the secular and independent character of popular education. But the achievement of these ends met with obstacles, because clericalism was still too powerful and could hinder development. Now that the republic has withstood clericalism, it again calls school reform to mind. It resists clerical education first by means of the law against the religious orders and then by means of additional statutes. M. Combes understands that it is absolutely necessary to accomplish the complete secularization of the people's schools. 'The education of our children,' he declared to a gathering of teachers, 'must be taken entirely out of the hands of the religious orders. In a short time and with a little more effort the school systems of religious orders must be uprooted. The heirs of that educational system will be the teacher who is paid by the state.' The lay teachers applauded.

"Then M. Combes aroused new enthusiasm. It is well known that he declared last spring in the course of a speech in the chamber: 'There can be no substitute for the moral instruction of the religious orders.' This caused wonder among his radical supporters. But on this occasion M. Combes went into the matter at length. 'The supporters of denominational schools,' he declared, 'vilify the state schools and pronounce them incapable of inculcating moral ideas. Let them take a look at our school course from which they may convince themselves that our schools do not neglect moral instruction. Let them also contemplate the lives in private and in public of the immense majority of the teachers in our state schools. That will show them that their complaints are unfounded. The motive of the complaint is evident. It is feared that the state schools will gradually win the approval of families because of the high character of the education they impart, because of their moral tone, and because of the principles upon which they are established—principles which, in spite of many obstacles and ordeals, have yet contributed to the emancipation of the human intellect. From that emancipation has arisen a light. It is a light clearing up the obscurity of those ages in which the mind of man lay vacant. Man is asked to believe that this vacancy was a period of repose and peace. But the republic entrusts to its teachers the task of carrying this light from the summits down to the lowest depths of popular ignorance. Thanks to their devotion, this light will dissipate those distinctions which certain men would maintain between the several classes of society, this light will outline to the lowest the path to the highest and best.' M. Combes said further that the teachers in the state schools had served the republic well and faithfully in good as in evil times."

Such, in outline, is the situation, according to an anticlerical German daily. The clerical French papers agree that the prospect is not unfavorable to Premier Combes as far as regards the maintenance of his majority in the chamber. "France and the world will soon witness a monopoly of stupidity, flourishing and energetic," declares the *Univers* (Paris). The *Libre Parole* (Paris) thinks the French Premier means to hand the educational system of his country "over to the Apaches." The *Verité Française* (Paris) speaks of the "orgy" of Combes anticlericalism, maintained by "the dregs of the city and the scum of the republican party." Nor are the clerical organs outside Paris less decisive. "Organized anarchy" will rule France, thinks the *Nouvelliste* (Lyons). The question suggesting itself to the *Figaro* (Paris) is: "What will the new Pope do?" and it does not see precisely what he can do. Neither does the London *News*, the great organ of the nonconformist conscience in England, which nevertheless ventures to remark:

"The secularization of the French schools is the most important of the problems which Pius X. will have to face. From France the Vatican derives the greater portion of its none too abundant revenue. If the republic proceeds to disestablish the church within her borders, it will be necessary for the faithful to supply salaries to bishops and priests instead of paying Peter's pence to Rome. The Pope has thus to decide how far it will conduce to the welfare of the church for him to defend the associations in the terms he is said to have used as cardinal. Even from the point of view of the Roman Catholic Church, there is something to be said for a policy of defending the secular clergy from the usurped influence of the orders. The presence of vast organizations like the Jesuits or the Dominicans within the church, distinct from the regular parochial clergy, and sometimes opposed to it, has proved

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exceedingly inconvenient, to say the least, to the Holy See more than once. France does not stand alone in the desire to curb the power of these associations. Their tendency to accumulate wealth led to fierce reprisals in our own country, in Spain, and in Austria. At this moment both Spanish parties in the Cortes are confessedly powerless before the clergy, who own so much of their unfortunate land, and the machinery of government is paralyzed in consequence. It may be found that the peace of Europe, and certainly the stability of her governments, depends upon the success with which the new Pontiff reconciles his spiritual claims with the axioms of political liberty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TREASON TO THE CHINESE DYNASTY.

NATIVE newspapers have attained throughout China a circulation and an influence that fill the dynasty at Peking with alarm. The more outspoken organs attribute much of the empire's misfortune to the fact that the Empress-Dowager has fallen under the control of Russia. Russia, according to these authorities, pursuing her traditional policy of coming down to warm water through Asia, absorbed China north of the great wall, thanks to a

MANCHURIAN MESS.

The party in possession is comfortably established.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

compact agreed to by the late Li Hung Chang, who in his simplicity imagined that the Czardom would be content to leave the Peking dynasty in peaceable possession of the immense region south of the wall. But Li Hung Chang has passed away and Russia is daily securing a firmer hold on the forbidden side of the wonderful wall. Such are the fruits of the Empress-Dowager's policy, the immense wealth of that aged royalty figuring conspicuously in the category. Our ability to infer all this from the native press is the result of the enterprise of *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published at Shanghai, which regularly publishes translations from the leading vernacular organs.

Editorial comment of the sort thus outlined inspired the elderly object of it with decided views on the subject of yellow journals. One of these, the *Su-Pao* (Shanghai), long conspicuous for its anti-dynastic tendencies, was singled out by the Empress-Dowager for treatment on the principle which makes it legal in China to pour hot oil over obnoxious native editors. Six writers were arrested on a charge of high treason, the exhibits in the case including widely circulated pamphlets that called attention to an ancient law prescribing death for the head of the dynasty in case he alienated the national territory. The thread of the story is taken up in the following comment from the Paris *Temps*:

"It must not be overlooked that at the time of the arrest of the six journalists the local Chinese official hastened to propose to the consuls-general of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, that the accused be tried in the mixed court [of European and American judges], and in the event of their guilt being established it was further understood that they should serve out their sentences within the limits of the foreign district. This plan had the double advantage of respecting the principle of local and territorial jurisdiction and of assuring not only to the accused, but to the civilized governments responsible for their arrest, a humane and legal conduct of the case. The consular body [in Shanghai], therefore, promptly accepted the proposition of the local Chinese official, the tao-tai. Unfortunately the Viceroy of Nanking did not view the subject in the same light. He disavowed the action of his subordinate and easily induced the Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking, the Wai-wu-pu, to send one of its members on an errand of protest to every member of the diplomatic corps [in Peking], the object aimed at being the extradition of the accused and their consignment to the Chinese executioner.

"It was impossible, it seemed inadmissible to hand over to the Chinese authorities men who were mere accused persons, with the certainty, or rather for the purpose, of having them subsequently subjected to torture, the only method of obtaining evidence understood and practised by the judiciary of China. The accused journalists accordingly appeared before the mixed court. Upon the advice of counsel two of the six pleaded guilty, thus avowing themselves authors of the seditious pamphlets in which the Emperor was pronounced a tool, and was reminded that the penalty of death is imposed by ancient Chinese law for the crime of alienating the national territory, and in which, moreover, the overturning of the Manchu dynasty was preached on the ground that it was a stranger in China. When the preliminary proceedings had come to an end, the government of the Son of Heaven returned to the charge and again demanded of the representatives of the Powers the surrender of the two Chinese subjects who have confessed in open court that they are guilty of crimes for which the penalty is death. Such is the question confronting the diplomatic corps. It is sufficiently embarrassing."

The attitude of Mr. Conger, United States Minister in Peking, at this stage of the proceedings has attracted attention in the European press, which interprets it as an acceptance of the view that the two men who had pleaded guilty ought to be surrendered to the Chinese Government. However, the British Government insisted that the two accused must not be given up. "Our decision, at all events, is taken," observes the London *Times*, "and, with or without support, the nation will adhere to it." The British organ comments further:

"When the emissaries of the Dowager-Empress begged for the prisoners, they had not been tried at all, and it was known that some of them were probably innocent. The messenger of the blood-stained old despot, whose cheap attentions the ladies of the European legations are not ashamed to receive, made no secret that she wanted them not for trial, but for execution. The ministers accredited to her court must be presumed to know, what every European resident in China knows, that execution in such cases means prolonged and exquisite torture at the hands of the trained experts whom Her Majesty retains in her service, in order to extort confessions, which are followed by decapitation if life enough be left in the victims to make it worth while beheading them. The confessions could then be used as evidence by Chinese law against others, whose extradition might be demanded in turn, and in this way a pleasing succession of further tortures and decapitations might be indefinitely prolonged for the gratification of the imperial passions of cruelty and revenge. The fate of Shen Chien, the journalist who has just been beaten to death by the Empress' special desire, is an example of her ideas of the fitting punishment of sedition. The ministers had another reason for refusing to accede to Her Majesty's request. Only last year they had themselves formally agreed to the principle that no native resident should be arrested and removed from the settlement without trial before the mixed court. In these circumstances it is not surprising to hear that they did not listen favorably to the pleadings of the representative sent to them by the Wai-wu-pu."

The modification of the situation when the demand of the Empress-Dowager was narrowed to the cases of the two journalists who had pleaded guilty caused "surprising" changes of diplomatic opinion, thinks the London *Times*:

"It is not altogether astonishing that the ministers of countries in which the idea of even-handed justice between the subject and the Government is not understood should have been induced by the pedantic distinction between a formal and an informal demand to choke the promptings of fairness and of humanity, to which they

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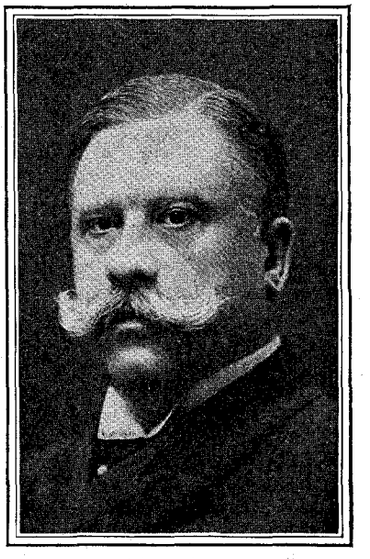
were tempted to yield in a moment of weakness, and to reverse their own decision within a few weeks or days. They have a fellow feeling for despotic governments which wish to sate their vengeance on the pestilent advocates of reform, and cynical persons may even imagine that states which avowedly are 'not interested' in the murder of missionaries may hope to derive some advantage, directly or indirectly, for themselves, by seconding the cruelty as well as by furthering the corruption of the court of Peking. It is quite in keeping that the Russian Minister should declaim with exceptional vigor against giving shelter to rebels and seditious persons—tho it will be long before all the rebels in China deprive the Chinese Emperor of so much territory as his friendly neighbors in Manchuria. It is not unnatural that the representative of the state which acted as policeman for Russia during the rebellion of Poland, and in which the crime of *lèse-majesté* has attained its classic developments, should agree with his Russian colleague, or that the Minister of Belgium should obediently follow suit as usual. But we shall be astonished, indeed, if the people of France approve of the attitude assumed by M. Dubail [the French Minister in Peking], and still more if the people of the United States indorse even the qualified acceptation of that diplomatist's attitude given by Mr. Conger."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORLD-POLITICS OF SPAIN.

FOR some little time past negotiations of a rather unintelligible nature have been proceeding between the governments of Paris and Madrid. Certain newspapers on the continent of Europe understand that the young King of Spain will before any great interval pay an official visit to the French capital. During this visit measures will be concerted for the entrance of Spain into the domain of world politics in precisely the sense that the great Powers are involved in the complications of that distracting sphere of action. The *Imparcial* (Madrid) demands that the new Premier, Señor Villaverde, enlighten the public regarding these mysterious rumors. It says that the secrets of diplomacy need not be handled indiscreetly, but at the same time the people of Spain are entitled to know whether the negotiations between Paris and Madrid relate merely to the question of Morocco or whether "they contemplate a general program." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) suspects that the French Government desires great changes in the European policy of Spain, and that Paris is inspiring Madrid with new ambitions, adding:

"From the Spanish point of view it is audacious to seek to impose upon Spain, in the present state of her affairs, a part which is altogether beyond her capacity. A nation allied with France ought to be in a position to maintain its pretensions, ought to be able at a critical moment to contribute effectively to the maintenance of the common policy. Spain is manifestly incapable of such a thing, for it is incontestable that she has sunk in recent years to the rank of secondary powers. She is trying to reorganize her army, to create a new naval arm, but this acquisition of new strength will be of a dubious kind, since it will surpass by a good deal the true capacities of the nation, and since, to attain it, the Spanish people will have to make enormous sacrifices that must still further compromise their financial situation. The military power of a nation ought to be in absolute proportion to the interests it has to defend. Spain's rulers, on the contrary, seek, first of all, great military power, and only when that has been won will they attempt to develop the national resources. This is in harmony with the policy of a time when only brute strength prevailed throughout the world, a policy which has led to the ruin and the decadence of so many peoples, which men of modern thought, anxious for the general prosperity, have abandoned entirely. Before trying to become a great power once more Spain should work for her own economic recovery; she should aim at creating new sources of wealth. As for France, if she has an immediate interest in arriving at an understanding with Spain regarding the Moroccan question, she will, nevertheless, derive no advantage whatever in tying her fortunes to those of a country incapable of wielding any influence at an opportune moment. France would have a stone tied around her neck."

The people of Spain want no alliance with France, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "And if the Spanish people could give their view," it adds, "they would urge emphatically that no understanding be reached with France regarding the question of Morocco." The German daily says that Berlin is much concerned at the outlook for Spanish policy, chiefly because of the effect it might have upon the situation in North Africa. The *Epoca* (Madrid), a dynastic organ, asserts that "a good understanding exists between Spain and France, and this understanding may be the preliminary to a compact of wider scope. But just now there is no alliance whatever." The French press reiterates that opinion. According to the Paris *Temps*, which in such a matter conveys the views of the French Foreign Office, the real anxiety of the Gallican republic has to do with the internal situation of Spain and not with any world policy of Spain. "At present," says the *Temps*, "there is about and even within the Cortes at Madrid something of the atmosphere pervading the States-General of Versailles in 1789." The London *Times* indorses that opinion, adding that revolutionary ideas, fostered by the republican element, are causing grave anxiety. This fact, we are assured, and not any ambitions regarding world policy, is the key to the situation. The London organ says further that the election of Pius X. to the chair of St. Peter has caused the Madrid Government "apprehensions now pretty generally expressed." "Pius X. is notoriously an intimate friend of Don Carlos," the pretender to the throne of Spain.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SEÑOR VILLAVERDE,

The Spanish Prime Minister, who is moderating the force of his country's imperialism.

REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GRAVE beyond all precedent, according to the London *Times*, is the present situation throughout the greater part of the Russian Empire. The great British organ publishes daily an immense mass of detail on the subject, notwithstanding the obstacles which, it asserts, are placed in its way by the "obscurantist traditions of the Russian bureaucracy, which still cherishes toward public opinion that mingled terror and contempt shared by all continental governments before the French Revolution." But no amount of obstacles hindered the London newspaper in its collection of facts in the case, upon which it thus comments:

"In these days even the most rigorous censorship and the most drastic police methods can not wholly shroud from the outside world the incidents of a deep-seated social movement which is disturbing the internal economy of a great European state. Before the invention of railways and telegraphs, and the organization of finance and commerce upon international lines, it might have been possible to accomplish what the Russian officials are now vainly attempting to do, and to hush up for a season the proofs that the country is suffering from the most formidable labor crisis in her history, and that the efforts of the Government to cope with it have hitherto been marked failures. Now the news leaks out daily through a hundred channels, and the only result of the desperate attempts which are made to repress it is to demonstrate the importance of the bureaucracy and all their spies and policemen to stifle what thousands are eager to repeat. If the news is inaccurate or exaggerated in some particulars, the Russian Government

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have only themselves to thank. Information which is treated as contraband is not likely to be biased in favor of the authorities."

All the manufacturing districts of southern Russia, we read further, are seething with active discontent. Labor and agrarian risings are assuming sanguinary aspects:

"The murderous assault made on Prince Urussoff by the peasants of his estate, in the province of Tchernigoff, has its parallel in the similar crime perpetrated on the persons of Prince Gagarin, his wife, and their guest, Prince Sherbatoff, in the province of Riazan, hundreds of miles farther north. The governor of the province of Ufa has been murdered under the shadow of the Urals; and the prisons of St. Petersburg are filled with political prisoners, who largely belong to that most dangerous of all classes, the intellectual proletariat. The very forces of the state are not themselves untainted. There were military trials at Moscow not many weeks since for revolutionary agitation in the army, and it is even alleged that several members of the crew of the imperial yacht, including some non-commissioned officers, are at present in detention in the capital for being in possession of forbidden literature on board the *Standart* [the Czar's yacht] herself."

Having recited the details of strikes on a large scale in the manufacturing centers, details which comprise street riots, the firing upon mobs by troops, and the loss of over a hundred lives at one town in a single day, not to mention conflicts of equal fatality elsewhere, the London *Times* proceeds:

"The Government appear to have been attempting to practise a double policy toward the labor movement, which now for the first time is growing conscious of its strength. On the one hand M. Witte seems to have attempted more than two years ago to solve the problem by discovering the real wants and wishes of the artisans and factory hands. As the result of a conference instituted on his suggestion, the men obtained the right to elect spokesmen who might confer with the manufacturers and the government inspectors. But the new scheme has not been fairly applied, while a childish attempt has been made by the reactionaries to convince the workingmen that their best friends are the bureaucrats and their worst enemies the enlightened middle classes. In several cases the men have elected their representatives, only to see them subjected to summary arrest, while any combined action by the men employed in different factories is severely punished. On the other hand, the secret police of St. Petersburg have been endeavoring to educate the workmen in loyalty to the existing institutions of the country, by telling them that the French Revolution led merely to the triumph of the *bourgeois*, bought by the blood of the proletariate, and that the Government are eager to meet them halfway. Naturally these devices have not produced much effect, but neither, so far, have the repressive measures of M. de Plehve. The problem remains unsolved, and perhaps insoluble, and the fact may not be without its influence on the foreign policy of the empire, both in the Balkans and elsewhere. In the face of such enigmas foreign adventures have been undertaken before now as a diversion, but history shows that the remedy has often merely aggravated the disorder."

A GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST PEACE.

TO the peace which Germany now enjoys the term *"faul"* is applied by that aggressive organ the *Deutsche Wacht* (Dresden). *Faul* is a word for which it is not easy to find an exact English equivalent, altho the dictionary renders it "rotten, corrupt, putrid," and further, in the figurative sense, "lazy, idle, slothful." The German organ protests vehemently against this kind of peace, the only peace, it assures the world, now enjoyed by the empire which owes so much to the genius of Bismarck. It is driven by a contemplation of things as they are to wonder if the occupation of Germany is gone—gone in the sense of Othello's dismal farewell to the neighing steed and the shrill trump, the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife, the royal banner, and all quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. To quote textually:

"No inglorious (*faul*) peace! And inglorious to the core has become that peace which, armored in steel and bristling with weapons, now lies upon our portion of the globe and beneath the weight of which we Germans have had to endure so much. The eternal repetition of peace twaddle has unmanned our ears; love of peace, emphasized on all occasions, has inspired in our enemies an impression that we are weak and has already robbed some part of our nation of its confidence in our strength. The campaign in China was a flaming forth of the old warlike fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished. When we now make a movement to display our fist in far-away Asia, the feminizing breath of peace is felt with enervating effect in Europe in order to make the sword drop nimbly from the hand.

"Bismarck, the great guardian of peace, once said that a war is the only means of correctly setting the clock of history. He loved peace, but he was not afraid of the fight. By means of a threatening article, entitled 'War in Sight,' he brought an anti-German movement to a halt in France. In his world-famed speech in the Reichstag, in February, 1888, he bade defiance to the empire of Russia with his self-commanding, powerful words, 'We run after nobody!' He maintained peace in a way that never made it inglorious, but always honorable.

"How everything has changed since! To-day we run after the whole world, speak thousands of honeyed words, and so exhaust ourselves with assurances of our friendship and desire for peace that those two things have very much sunk in the estimation of mankind. For our manifestations of friendship there is returned a repellant scorn, and for our demonstrations in favor of peace there is scarcely even a contemptuous smile. We have, under the new system, so much to do in the way of holding out our hand to everybody that we are unable to clutch the hilt of the sword, as a strong and proud people must do in order not to forfeit respect amid peace and amity. We have forfeited respect indeed. Germany is the obedient lackey of the other Powers, and is so used to the part as to tolerate insult and humiliation in meekness. These returns are valuable foreign goods, accepted as the brilliant gains from a policy of peace. The peace that we now enjoy has damaged us because we value it above everything else, and have forgotten that readiness for peace brings honor only to those of whom it is known that they can be strongly stern, and are in a position to strike and make the splinters fly.

"The peace of this post-Bismarckian period has made us inglorious at home as well. We Germans can not maintain our sense of strength without the impulse of pressure from above, without a sharp, powerful summons at the moment we are to stand united. Such a summons has been wanting. Under Bismarck we were constantly being roused. We knew that honor might require us any day to grasp the sword again and fight foes outnumbering ourselves. This knowledge united us, or at least suppressed the divisions among the German people. We have no such influence at work now. Ever since the adoption of the policy of obsequiousness, the Philistines have evidently nothing to fear from a foreign foe. We are, in fact, good friends with everybody, as fine speeches and flattering telegrams have testified a hundred times. And the same tone prevails as regards German unity. Mighty has been the upstart growth of Ultramontanism under the protection of inglorious peace. It has already divided Germany into two camps, between which there is such total alienation of sentiment as makes concord impossible. Daily widens the rift made by Social-Democracy between the classes among our population, aided by the circumstances of the inglorious peace. Daily the blind masses are more and more set on by agitation. To our people this peril, which has a foreign intellectual origin, grows more dire, and it could carry out its mission of destruction only beneath a rule of inglorious peace.

"He only fashions a sword who has never felt fear. But the German people, God save us, have been made fearful since 1888. Then may Heaven make us see the dread perils which glower down upon us from within and from without. Thus may we free ourselves from the enervating, inglorious peace, and once more, in unity and strength, win the proud self-consciousness which inspires our saying, 'Many enemies mean much honor!'"—*Translaiton made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER IN PERSIA.—"Why does no one propose that instead of negotiating treaties with Persia we should withdraw our minister from Teheran?" inquires the London *Speaker*. "It appears from news which *The Times* has published that wholesale massacres are going on in certain districts, in which the victims are the members of the Babi sect. These brave heretics stand not only for an interesting pantheistic theology, but also for a pure and austere morality."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Radium, and the Radio active Substances."—William J. Hammer. (D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, $1.)

"Whitewash."—Ethel Watts Mumford. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston, $1 50.)

"The Travels of John Wryland."—Henry J. O'Neill. (The Equitable Publishing Company, Allentown, Pa.)

"Memoirs of George Elders."—Lord Monson and G. Leveson Gower. (D. Appleton & Co., $3 net.)

"The Manuscript in a Red Box." (John Lane.)

"Monsigny."—Justus Miles Forman. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Gentleman from Jay."—George William Louttit. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"The Recovery and Restatement of the Gospel."—Loran D. Osborn. (University of Chicago Press, $1.50.)

"The Independence of the South American Republics."—Frederic L. Paxson. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia.)

"The Millionaire's Son."—Anna Robeson Brown. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston, $1 50.)

"Schools for Spirits."—E. M. Wood. (J. Horner Book Company, Pittsburg, Pa., $0.50.)

"Out for the Coin."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Indian Summer.

By TERTIUS AND HENRY VAN DYKE.

A soft veil dims the turquoise skies,
And half-conceals from pensive eyes
The bronzing tokens of the Fall;
A calmness broods upon the hills,
And Summer's parting dream distils
A charm of silence over all.

The stacks of corn, in brown array,
Stand waiting through the placid day,
Like tattered wigwams on the plain;
The tribes that find a shelter there
Are phantom peoples, forms of air,
And ghosts of vanished joy and pain.

At evening, when the blood-red crest
Of sunset passes through the West,
I hear the whispering host returning:
On far-off fields, by elm and oak,
I see the light, I smell the smoke,—
The camp-fires of the Past are burning.

—In August *Harper's Magazine*.

The Magic Song.

By ZONA GALE.

He sang of iris-blossoms steeped
In breath of water-close;
He sang of silver lilies lipped
With clear, pale line of rose;
He sang of silence and the stars,
And what the silence knows.

A song of sun and amber,
Of sheaves and little wings,
A song of sun and nectar
And all the summer brings.
Come out, come out and bathe in wine
Of wind and silver things that shine;
Crystal and coral intertwine,
And there is gold to breathe!

A song of stars and altars
And censers of the night,
A song of stars and cymbals
And brush of moths aflight.
Come out, come out, O Love, O You
Whose heart is made of flame and dew;
Dream, for the singing day is through!
Come out and be the dark!

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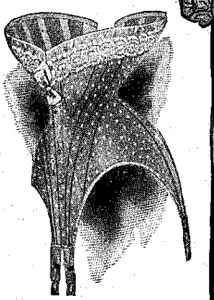

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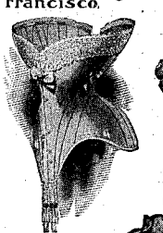

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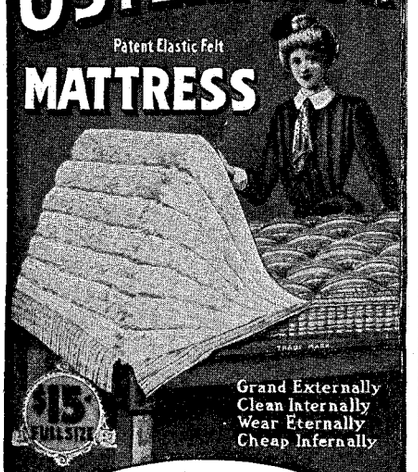

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Yet, two there were within the hail
Whose upturned faces met
The touch of little brushing hands
Of sudden spirits set
At liberty by silver notes
That lifted, like a net.

One was the Prince Olivier;
Like a young god he stood,
And drank the wine the singer poured,
And smiled as if he could
Have chosen notes more mad and sweet
To answer, if he would.

And one was Lady Lionelle,
In silken bodice set
With many a pearl, and ropes of pearl
On her skirt's violet.
And, oh, these two near sang aloud
Whene'er their glances met.

. . . . . .

How other could it be that night
Than, as the strange dark fell,
Young Prince Olivier bear away
The Lady Lionelle?
How other could it be? And so
Shall we not call it well?

—In September *Smart Set*.

The Coasters.

By L. FRANK TOOKER.

Up and down the coast from Calais to the keys,
We have groped with lead and log
Through the easter and the fog,
Felt the sting of hail or whistled for a breeze,
Till we know the chartered coast
Like the face we love the most,
With the old "blue pigeon" tracking down the seas.

When the stars are in the sky, we closely pass,
Sailing by within a league,
Barnegat and Chincoteague,
But we give a wider birth to Hatteras;
For she sits among the dunes
Like a siren playing tunes,
All too quick to change a jig to dirge or mass.

All the white sea-horses scamper unto her;
All the currents slip away
Where her sullen rollers play,
Rain and driving rack about her in a blur.
Oh, she beckons, and she brings
To her feet the pallid things
Round whose sightless forms her breakers fawn and purr!

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When the fog is like a wall upon our lee,
And the capes have closed the door,
Through the murk we safely bore,
While the off-shore sailors blunder back to sea.
Through a ram's horn or a gourd
With the lead we'd lay our board,
Little matter what the fog or night might be.

Loafing slowly down the coast with dragging sheets,
Carrying on to make a berth
When the thunder rocks the earth
And the leveled rains against our faces beat,
We have waited, we have won,
In the storm and in the sun,
Not to vaunt in conquest, grovel in defeat.

We will hazard all with any gale that blows,
Slipping out of port at night
When the storm-flags flap with fright
And the sea is gray with long wind-driven rows.
When the decks are running free
Braver road there could not be;
What if Death should bar us from its happy close?

Gales will rage about us, toppling seas downpour;
Hurtling scud and driving sleet
Shift the deck beneath our feet,
Snatch the canvas from us, deafened by its roar.
Blind to all but duty, we
Hold the course we can not see,
Flash a last thought homeward, pass the open door.

—In New York *Outlook*.

The Fool.

By JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

O what a Fool am I, again, again
To give for asking;—yet again to trust
The needy love in women and in men
Until again my faith is turned to dust
By an ill thrust!

How you must smile apart who make my hands
Ever to bleed where they were reached to bless!—
Wonder how any wit that understands
Should ever try too near, with gentle stress,
Your sullenness.

Laugh, stare, deny. Because I shall be true,—
The only triumph slain by no surprise:
True, true for that forlornest truth in you,
The wan, beleaguered thing behind your eyes,
Starving on lies.

Grow by my faith: I am a steadfast tool:
When I am dark, begone into the sun,
I cry, "Ah, Lord, how good to be a Fool!
A lonely game, indeed, but now all done,
And I have won."

—In August *Harper's Magazine*.

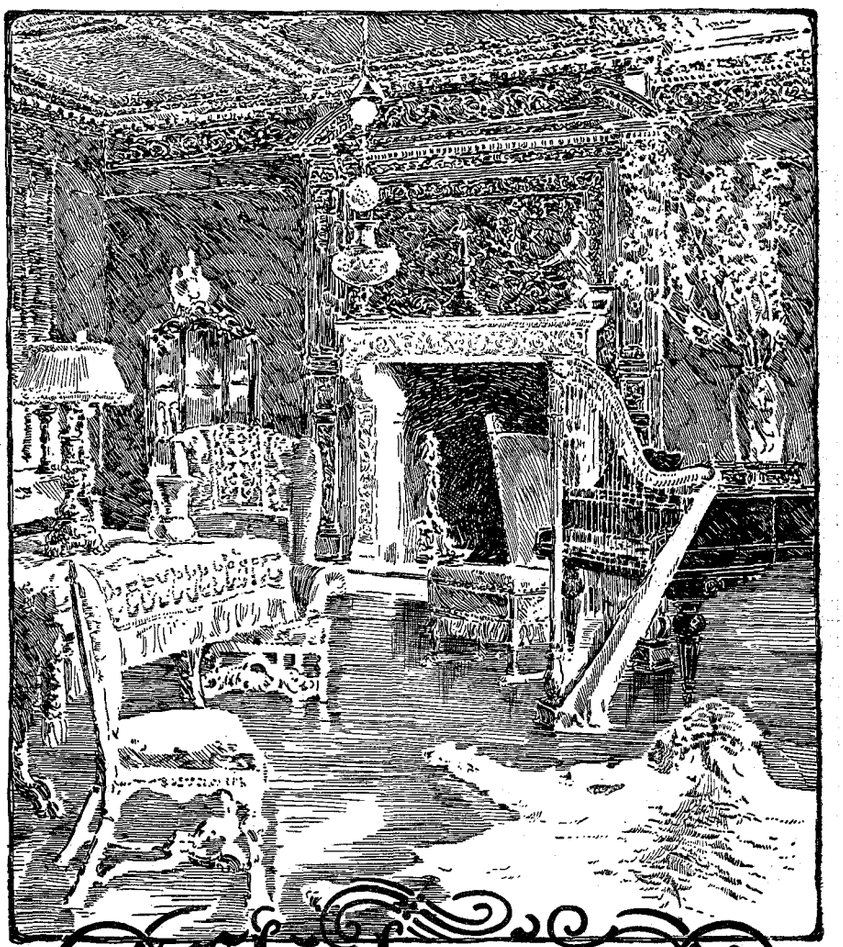
White-Throats in Franconia.

By DORA READ GOODALE.

In the rose-flush of morn,
As the mountain mists rise
Wraith-like, kissing the skies,—
As the peaks one by one
Bathe their crests in the sun,
Lo, a voice from the woods,
Thrilling, delicate, clear,
Dwells trembling in the ear,
And, like a faëry horn,
Melts on the solitudes.

Surely the mountaineer
Never returns in dreams
To the old, birch-hung streams—
Never in visions sees,
Bounding the lofty trees,
Blush of a dawning day,
But that ethereal strain
Thrills o'er his heart again,
Spirit-like, silver-clear,
Sky-born—the white-throat's lay!

—In August *Atlantic Monthly*.



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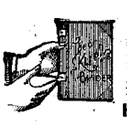

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PERSONALS.

Ibsen's Very Enjoyable Evening.—One of the most charming stories illustrative of Ibsen's horror of being lionized is told in the *Revue Bleue* by Georg Brandes, as follows:

"It was in 1891 that I happened to visit Sandviken, near Christiania, in the company of a number of Norwegian artists. A friend informed us that Ibsen was stopping at the only hotel of merit, and we immediately decided to give him some tangible proof of our admiration. As I enjoyed the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, I was at once delegated to invite him to a little dinner to be arranged in his honor. Ibsen received me quite cordially and talked in his usual interesting manner about any number of things. When he seemed to be in particularly good humor I took heart and informed him of my mission. In an instant he grew reserved and a note of suspicion rang clearly through this question:

"'How many guests have been invited, Mr. Brandes?'

"I informed him that the number had been limited to nine.

"'I never dine in such large company,' was the quick reply.

"'But every one of the guests is an artist,' I expostulated, 'and there will be no intruder. We will eat at your hotel, so that you need neither leave the house nor go to any trouble in dressing.'

"After some more argument he finally accepted. A member of the party was careless enough to boast in the dining-room that he would be one of Ibsen's hosts. Immediately there was a great clamor for invitations, and all applicants were naturally referred to me. Now, the honor to sit down to a meal with Hendrick Ibsen is considered a great distinction both in his country and Germany, and one known not to be easily obtained. Everybody who was anybody at all wanted to be there. We could have filled the whole dining-room three times over. Those who could be rejected on a reasonable pretext were told that it was quite impossible to oblige them. But there were several families whose wishes were as near to commands as they can ever be in polite society, and, with misgivings in my heart, I granted their requests, subject, of course, to the possible disapproval of the guest of honor.

"I called again at Ibsen's room and told him, as tho it was a matter of course, but with my heart in my mouth, that a lady had been added to the number of guests.

"'Then the whole incident is to be considered closed,' said Ibsen in a rage. 'I refuse to come.'

"'But the lady in question is a jolly and clever young woman,' I said.

"'I like neither jolly nor clever young women, Mr. Brandes,' replied Ibsen. 'The matter is settled once and for all. I'll not attend.'

"There was still a trump card left in my hand, and tho half afraid to play it, I staked all on it. 'You happen to know the young woman, professor,' I said. 'I was told that you thought quite a good deal of her aunt some years ago. That was one of the reasons why I made free to invite her.' And then I mentioned her name.

"Ibsen's frown immediately gave way to a pleased smile. 'That's quite different,' he said. 'She may come.'

"The evening of the dinner arrived. Twenty-two guests were waiting in the dining-room, and I knew well what a storm would break over my head when Ibsen discovered the truth. Arrayed in a dress-suit, I made my way to his rooms. He measured me from head to foot, first amazed and then with evident displeasure. The wrinkles in his forehead deepened.

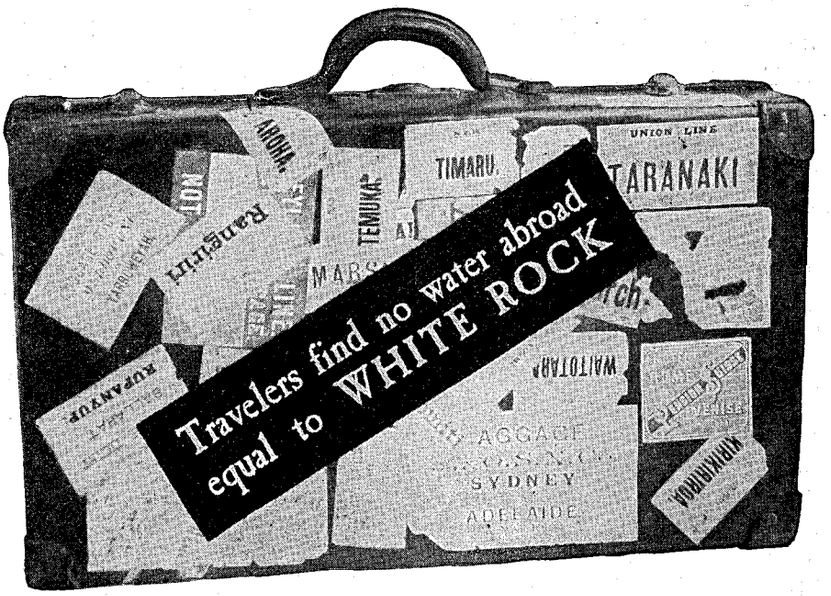
"'You are in full-dress, Mr. Brandes,' he said, as tho this implied a reprehensible act. 'I wish you would explain your meaning in practically breaking an agreement. I have no full-dress suit.'

"'You may come in your frock-coat, Professor.'

"'Is the lady there?'

"'Yes,' I said, falteringly, 'she and—and a few others.'

"Ibsen's thin lips tightened and he spoke as tho I had done him a great wrong, and he knew that he could not have expected any better from me. 'I must say, that this is a very unpleasant sur-



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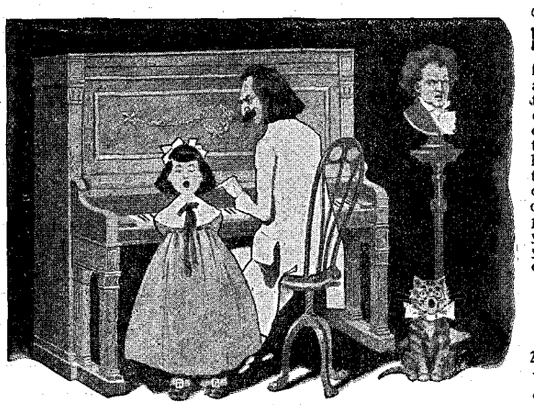

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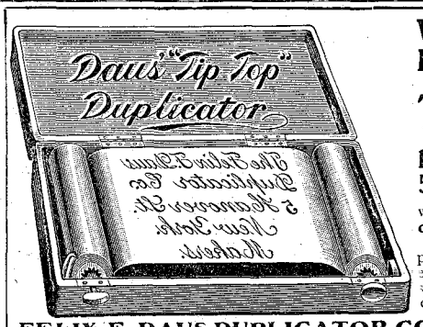

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prise, Mr. Brandes. How many guests are there altogether?"

"'Twenty-two,' I blurted out, for I had to acknowledge the truth sooner or later.

"Ibsen sprang from his chair as tho stung by a snake. 'This is treachery,' he cried. 'You said nine—nine and one lady. I'm not going down. I will have my dinner served right here in my room.'

"A bad quarter of an hour followed, at the end of which I had convinced him, however, that were he to decline now my reputation as a host would be hopelessly gone and that there were certain considerations which I could not disregard without doing great harm to my social standing. He grumbled a good deal, but finally took my arm and together we descended the stairs to the dining-room. But his face wore such an expression of forbidding displeasure and barely suppressed bad humor that, barring the most conventional greetings, not one of the guests dared to utter a word. The first course passed in silence, and in order to save the occasion from being an utter failure by producing at least a semblance of artificial sociability, I ordered the champagne to be served with the soup. Then I rose to offer the toast to Ibsen which was to have marked the ending of the meal. But at the very first words Ibsen interrupted me. I was determined to see things through, however, and so I requested the professor politely but firmly to permit me to conclude my remarks before replying to them. Then I began to liken his genius to the sun and the stars, and when the peroration was over and the guests rose and clapped their hands, Ibsen signified that he wished to make a remark, and amid the most respectful silence he said: 'This was a speech against which a good deal could be said, from many points of views. But I shall refrain from doing so.'

"'Professor,' I said, glad to have him say something, 'we all wish that you would do so. We would be more than pleased!'

"'I'll not do it,' replied Ibsen determined and in a slightly raised voice.

"Then one of the guests, who sat beside an actress famed for her beauty and intellect, rose and said: 'My beautiful neighbor requests me to offer to the master the admiration and gratitude of the ladies of the theater. She desires me to say that there are no rôles which they prefer to those written by him.'

"'I never write rôles,' said Ibsen pointedly. 'I depict people, and I never work for any actor or actress.'

"Not for one moment did he seem to realize that, but for the exertion of the most supreme self-control on our part, the occasion would have been anything but festive, and I do not believe that he was conscious of having been unfair by giving us specimens of his almost proverbial frankness. As a matter of fact, those who imagined that he was altogether in bad humor were vastly mistaken. He seemed to have warmed up, in his own peculiar way, of course, and after I had escorted him to his room he shook my hand and said: 'This was indeed a very enjoyable evening.'

"When I reported this remark upon my return to the dining-room there was not one among the guests who did not heave a sigh of relief."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

One of Bangs's Political Experiences.—At a recent fraternity dinner John Kendrick Bangs told this story as one of his political experiences, says the New York *Times*:

"At the time I was running for mayor of Yonkers I saw a laborer digging in a trench, and I thought I would try to capture his vote. I went up to him and said:

"'Hello, Pat!'

"He looked at me without recognizing me, and said: 'Good mornin', sor.'

"I said it was a fine day and asked him if he had made up his mind how he would vote at the election.

"'Oi don't know, sor; but wan thing is sure, Oi'll not vote for that dahm fule Bangs.'

"'Why not?'

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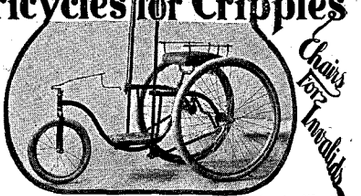

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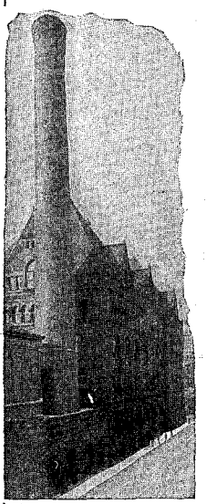

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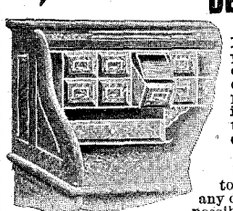

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"'Well,' said he, 'he's a swell and a 'roostererat and a dood.'

"I explained to him as best I could that Mr. Bangs was none of these things, and, even if he was, it was because he couldn't help it. I invited him to come and have a drink with me; he accepted, and, after having taken two or three drinks, we became very friendly. While he was in a seemingly affable mood I confessed that I was Bangs.

"I had a cigar in my pocket, and as it was the last of a box that Robert Louis Stevenson had sent me from Samoa, I prized it highly. But much as I prized it, I thought it well spent if I could clinch Pat's vote with it.

"I asked Pat if he would smoke, and he said he would. He took the cigar, bit off the end, put it in his mouth, and lit it. Then suddenly he grasped the cigar and threw it violently to the ground.

"In astonishment I asked him: "Isn't it a good cigar?'

"'Yes, sor,' he said, 'the seegar is good enough, but in me excitement in meetin' you Oi forgot Oi nivir smoke.'"

The Origin of "Slabsides."—During dinner a few days ago at the forest residence of Mr. Burroughs, says the New York *Mail and Express*, President Roosevelt turned to his venerable host and remarked:

"Burroughs, I wish I could inspire as much interest in any man as you do in me. You know, I have read all you have written, and I love to hear you talk; but I am always asking myself some new question about you. I never knew until a few years ago why you called your first book 'Wake-Robin,' and I can't see how this delightful place ever got such a name as 'Slabsides.'"

"Can't tell you, sir, exactly," Mr. Burroughs is reported to have replied. "But when I was a youngster I knew a man whom we called 'Old Slabsides.' He was a Presbyterian minister, a tall, lank, melancholy man, and my father used to lend me out to him to cut bait when he went fishing. He had a glass eye and a chronic catarrh. One cold March day, when the fish were biting, he was greatly annoyed by having to resort almost constantly to his handkerchief. Finally he turned to me and said, 'Johnny, don't you know some nice boy I could hire on a small salary to blow my nose?'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

How was She to Know?—MOTHER (indignantly): "The idea of your permitting such a thing! Why didn't you call me when he attempted to kiss you?"

DAUGHTER (innocently): "Why, mamma, I didn't know you wanted to be kissed!"—*Chicago News.*

Doing.—"New doctor, eh? Has he done you good?" "Well, I've been done better."—*Puck.*

At the Photographer's.—"Have I the pleasant expression you need?" (Voice from under the cloth): "Perfectly, sir." "Then let her go quick, governor; it hurts my face."—*Life.*

Durable.—"Was his marriage a success?" "I should say it was. He has tried to secure a divorce in South Dakota, New York, Oklahoma, and England, and his marriage still holds."—*Brooklyn Life.*

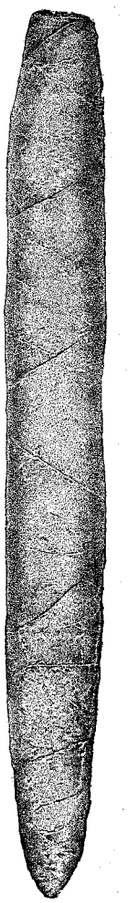
More Coming.—It is reported that a young married man of Golconda, wrapped in the greatest excitement, flew to the telegraph-office of his town and wired his wife's relatives a happening as follows: "Twins to-day, more to-morrow."—*Lyre.*

Bargain-Hunting.—THE BOSS: "What made that lady customer leave without buying?"

THE CLERK: "She wanted an American flag, and said she thought that she should get more

THREE men in an office discussing business.

All were smokers, and all knew "a good smoke,"—or thought they did,—for they were habitual smokers of high-grade cigars.



EXACT SIZE
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EXACT SHAPE

One of the three handed number two—the well-known publisher of a very prominent magazine—a cigar, and said: "Try it and tell me what it cost."

The publisher puffed away with the dreamy look of the connoisseur, and said, reflectively: "*That is too good to get for less than twelve cents.*"

The others laughed, and the publisher looked up in surprise.

Here is the joke. It was a Shivers Panetela, which I sell for $5.00 per hundred.

Many men would esteem my cigars more highly if they cost more; they do not know, or do not realize, that it costs much more to sell a cigar through regular trade channels than it does to make it. Selling, as I do, the entire product of my factory direct to smokers, I can and do give the greater part of these profits to the purchaser.

I will, upon request, send to a subscriber of THE LITERARY DIGEST one hundred of SHIVERS' PANETELA cigars, express prepaid, *on approval.* Smoke ten of them; if you don't like them return the other ninety, at my expense—no harm done. If you like the cigars, and keep them, you, of course, agree to remit $5.00 for them within ten days.

The publishers of this periodical will not insert offers of this sort from bogus concerns, and its appearance here is an evidence of good faith on my part.

Please bear in mind that I am selling you cigars at wholesale—and at wholesale prices. Ordinarily it costs more to sell than it does to make cigars. Figure it out a moment, and you will see that this must be so.

Would I dare to make this offer if I did not know the absolute truth of my statements? Think of the risk I take to make a customer, one-tenth of my cigars—all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me—and expressage both ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out poor stuff, cigars that would not stand the test?

Write me, if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers, 44 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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than thirteen stripes and forty-five stars for the money we ask."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Thespian Recollections.—"You do not take much interest in baseball?" "No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "I never could understand why it should be so hard to throw a ball straight when it is so easy to send an egg straight to the mark."—*Washington Star.*

Seasonable Punishment.—"That boy of mine," said the country editor, "is a little wild, I admit, but he's young yet. He needs a little seasoning ——" "Seasonin's what he'll git," interrupted Farmer Hardgrane, "ef he don't keep outer my orchard. I'll pepper him with rock salt."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Already Astonished.—MR. CITIMAN: "Never been to New York, eh? Well it would surprise you to see the business that's done there."

FARMER ELDERBERRY: "Yes; and it surprises me to see some of the folks that helps to do it."—*Puck.*

Bound to Succeed.—"Father, when I graduate I am going to follow my literary bent and write for money."

"Humph! My son you ought to be successful. That's all you did the four years you spent at college."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Difference.—The Frenchman did not know all about the English language.

"I vould like to come see you ver' much. In fact, I vould have came, only I thought you vere ver' busy. I do not like to cockroach upon your time."

"Not '*cock*roach,' that's not right. You should say '*en*croach, *en*croach.'"

"Aha, that is it, '*hen*croach, *hen*croach.' I see. I have got de gender of de verb wrong."

—C. STRATTON in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Quite of Her Opinion.—GUSHING YOUNG WOMAN (to famous actor): "Oh, do you know, Mr. Starleigh, I'm simply *mad* to go on the stage!"

FAMOUS ACTOR: "Yes, I should think you *would* be, my dear young lady!"—*Punch.*

As Defined.—"Say mamma," queried little Mary Ellen, "what's a dead letter?"

"Any letter that is given to your father to mail, my dear," replied the wise mother.—*Chicago News.*

Dangerous Examples.—MRS. LONG (who recommended a servant): "Yes, she was an excellent girl in every way, except she would imitate me in dress, and things like that."

MISS SHORT: "Ah, yes. I noticed she began doing it when she came to me; but she's given it up now."

MRS. LONG: "I'm glad to hear it. I expect she saw she was making herself ridiculous."—*Punch.*

Logical.—An Irishman entered a country inn and called for a glass of the best Irish whisky. After being supplied he drank it, and was about

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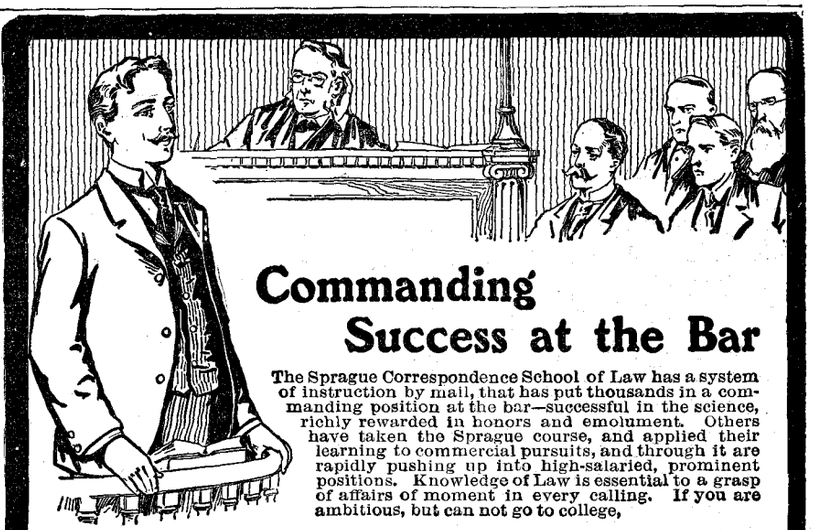

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to walk out when the following conversation took place:

LANDLORD: "Here, sir, you haven't paid for that whisky you ordered."

IRISHMAN: "What's that you say?"

LANDLORD: "I said you haven't paid for that whisky you ordered."

IRISHMAN: "Did you pay for it?"

LANDLORD: "Of course I did."

IRISHMAN: "Well, thin, what's the good of both of us paying for it?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A State of Nature—Our English cousins use "left off" for our "cast off" as applied to second-hand garments. The following advertisement recently appeared in a London paper: "Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have left off clothing of all kinds. They can be seen any day from 3 to 6 P.M."—JULIA I. PATTON in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Evening Up.—BRIGGS: "How can Stickney cut up so, with his wife in a sanitarium?"

GRIGGS: "He considers himself and wife as one, and he is having just as much fun as possible, to make up for her lack of it."—*Life.*

Lacked Experience.—MAMMA: "Don't let me catch you in a lie again, you naughty boy!"

JOHNNY: "I won't if I can help it; but I haven't had the experience that pa has had."—Boston *Transcript.*

The Real Thing Wanted.—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MAMMA: "He must imagine he has the colic."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PAPA: "I wish he'd imagine I'm walking the floor with him."—*Puck.*

Current Events.

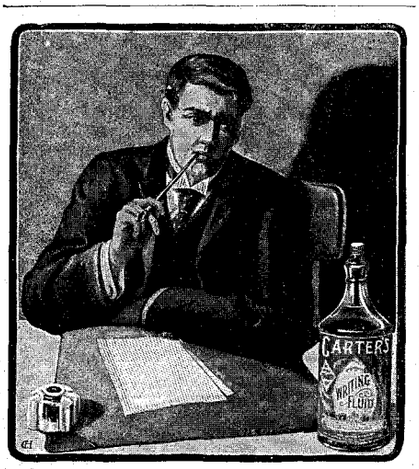
Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 24.—The Turks are again in control in the vilayet of Monastir; massacres by Turkish troops occur at Armensko, Krushevo, and other places. Bulgarians capture Vasiliko and slay 100 inhabitants and 50 Turkish soldiers.

August 25.—Twelve Bulgarian villages in Monastir and three near Adrianople are burned and the inhabitants are massacred by Turks.

August 26.—A mass-meeting of Macedonian sympathizers is held at Sofia and resolutions



A fluent ink will not make a fluent writer, but fluent writers demand fluent inks.

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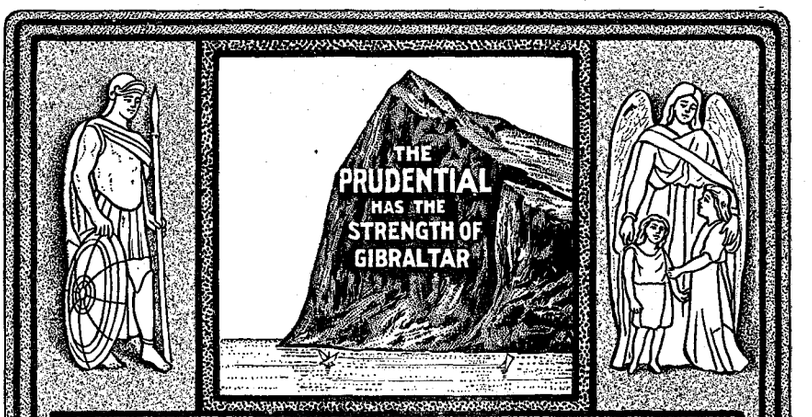
always flows easily whether your thoughts do or not



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urging for intervention by the Powers are adopted. Turkey calls out all her European reserves to suppress the Macedonian revolt.

August 27.—Insurgents wreck an express train near Adrianople and seven persons are killed.

August 29.—The town of Adrianople is reported to be in flames; Turks are committing wholesale massacres.

August 30.—One thousand Bulgarians are killed by Turkish troops at Smilovo. Insurgents capture the town of Klissura.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria starts from Budapest for Sofia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 24.—The British Government, through the Zionist Congress, offers a colony in East Africa for settlement by the Jews.

August 25.—Professor Matzen, of Copenhagen, declines to serve as an arbitrator in the Venezuelan cases, on account of Denmark's claims.

The British Royal Commission's report on the Boer war strongly condemns the organization and the lack of preparation in 1900.

The Russian Minister von Plehve declares, in a letter read before the Zionist Congress at Basle, that the Zionist movement could only be encouraged by the Russian Government on condition that the Jews were taken out of Russia.

August 26.—The Zionist Congress appoints a committee to investigate the colony for Jews offered by England.

A new eruption of Vesuvius, 1,000 feet below the central crater, takes place, creating a panic among the inhabitants of villages near the volcano.

August 27.—Persian Mohammedans threaten revolution unless the Shah excludes foreign religious and commercial influences.

Mgr. Herrero y Espinosa is created a cardinal at the Vatican.

August 28.—The report of the assassination of Vice-Consul Magelssen at Beirut turns out to be untrue; he was shot at, but was unharmed. The United States European Squadron is ordered to continue on its way to Beirut.

August 29.—Thirty thousand Welsh tinplate workers strike, owing to dissatisfaction with the wage schedule.

M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, is promoted to be President of the Committee of Ministers, and M. Pleske is made Minister of Finance.

A body of imperial Moroccan troops are ambushed and almost annihilated by insurgents; 1,000 of them are killed or wounded.

August 30.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission for the United States arrive at London.

Advices from Panama announce that the spirit of revolution has grown stronger as a result of the rejection of the canal treaty by the Colombian Congress.

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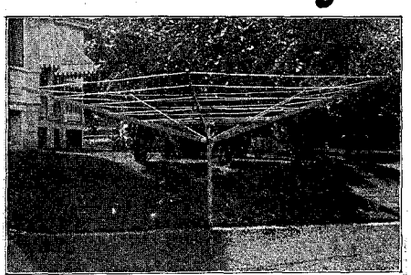

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Domestic.

THE YACHT RACES.

August 25.—The *Reliance* wins the second of the America's cup races by 1 minute and 19 seconds; the *Shamrock* makes a fine showing.

August 27.—The third race is declared off because of light winds which prevent a finish within the time limit. The *Reliance* was a mile and a half ahead when no race was declared.

August 29.—The race between *Reliance* and *Shamrock* is postponed on account of stormy weather.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 24.—The Pan-American Railroad Company, to build a line connecting Hudson's Bay with Buenos Ayres, is incorporated in Oklahoma.

Lou Dillon trots a mile in two minutes at the Readville track, Mass., beating Cresceus's previous world's record by two and one-quarter seconds.

August 25.—It is officially announced that Secretary Root would resign next January, and that Governor Taft would succeed him; Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright is named for Judge Taft's place.

Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-General Knox order investigations into the Indian lands scandals.

August 26.—The Public Printer issues an order requiring all employees of the Government Printing-office to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Tom L. Johnson is nominated for governor by the Ohio Democratic state convention. The Kansas City platform is indorsed.

Sam Parks, the walking-delegate, convicted of extortion, is sentenced to Sing Sing prison, N. Y., for not more than two and one-half years.

August 27.—William C. Magelssen, United States vice-consul at Beirut, Syria, is reported assassinated, and President Roosevelt immediately orders the European squadron to Beirut.

Secretary Hitchcock denies rumors involving him in certain land transactions, and issues a statement outlining the Interior Department's action and policy in the Indian Territory affairs.

Secretary Shaw sets aside $40,000,000 to meet any financial stringency that may develop during the coming crop-moving period.

W. A. Larned loses the American championship in tennis singles to H. L. Doherty, of England.

In a letter to Secretary Root, before his retirement, General Miles recommends the replacing of cavalry with armed automobiles.

August 29.—General Robert Shaw Oliver assumes his duties as Assistant Secretary of War.

Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State in Kentucky, is convicted and sentenced to death for complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

The war maneuvers at Portland, Me., end; General Chaffee declares that the chief benefit was the instruction furnished to the young officers and volunteers.

August 30.—The Department of Commerce issues a report showing a substantial increase in trade on the Great Lakes, and large gains in receipts of grain and tobacco during the past seven months.

Popping of lamp-chimneys is music to grocers.

MACBETH.

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CHESS.

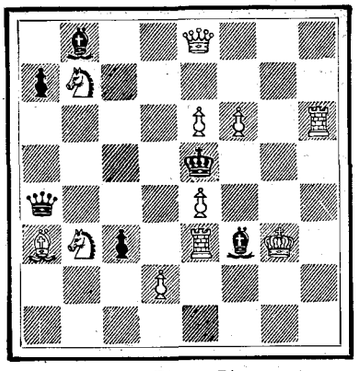
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 859.

By J. HOSTAN.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

1 b 2 Q 3; p S 6; 4 P P 1 R; 4 k 3; q 3 P 3; B S p 1 R b K 1; 3 P 4; 8.

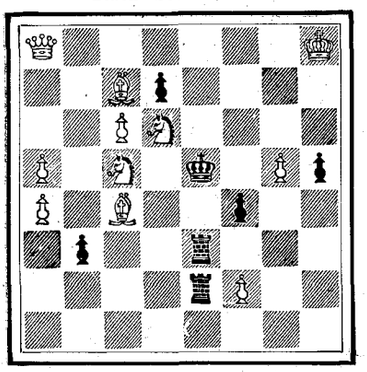
White mates in two moves.

Problem 860.

By Konrad Erlin.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

Q 6 K; 2 B p 4; 2 P S 4; P 1 S 1 k 1 P p; P 1 B 2 p 2; 1 p 2 r 3; 4 r P 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 847,	Key-move:	Q—Kt 8.
No. 848.	"	Q—B sq.
No. 849,	"	B—K 5
No. 850,	"	Q—B 2
No. 851,	"	Q—K 2
No. 852,	"	B—B 7

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A. Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. P., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; "Mack," Parsons, Kan.

849, 850: G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; Kewauna, Ind.

849, 851: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco.

851: Dr. R. W. Parsons, Ossining, N. Y.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.

852: The Rev. H. W. Powell, Santa Clara, Cal.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (849): "Shrewd, but lacks variety and economy"—G. D.; "A great key"—F. S. F.; "A masterpiece"—E. B. K.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

"Bring therefore all the forces that ye may,
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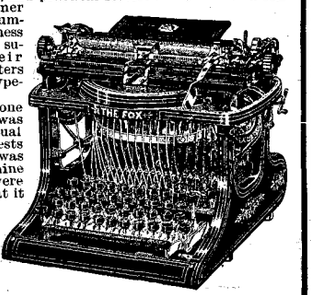

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Comment (851): "More difficult than 852"—M. W. H.; "Ranks with Mackenzie's best"—F. S. F.

In addition to those reported, E. A. K. got 843; Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Aintab, Turkey, 836.

The Muzio Gambit.

The following game was played on May 21, 1903, in the recent Vienna Gambit Tourney. Score and notes from *The Morning Post*, London.

	MIESES. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*		MIESES. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	12	B—Q 2	Q Kt—Q 2
2	P—K B 4	P x P	13	B—B 3	Q—Kt 3
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	14	Q-R 6 (b)	K R-Kt sq(c)
4	B—B 4	P—Kt 5	15	B x Kt	R—Kt 3
5	Castles	P—Q 4	16	Q x P	Kt x B
6	B x P	P x Kt	17	Q-R 8 ch(d)	R—Kt sq
7	Q x P	P—Q B 3	18	Q—R 6	Kt—Kt 5
8	Q x P	Kt—B 3	19	Q—B 4	B—Q 3
9	B—Kt 3	Q—Q 5 ch (a)	20	Q—Q 2	Kt x P
10	K—R sq	B—K 2	21	R—B 6	Kt—B 8
11	P—Q 3	B—K 3		Resigns.	

Notes.

(a) No exception can be taken to Black's novel method of defense. White can hardly afford to give up a second piece by B x P ch and P—K 5, for which there might be a possibility later on.

(b) This move seems to offer chances of winning a piece, but it had only the effect of enabling Black to consolidate his position by very clever play.

(c) A very clever move, the full extent of which was hardly realized by White. Of course, if White play 15 Kt—Q 2, to avoid the approaching danger of Kt—Kt 5, etc., Black can simply Castle, with a won game.

(d) White no doubt foresaw that if 17 R x Kt, R x R; 18 Q—R 8 ch, K—Q 2 and Black wins, as he threatens mate.

The following is an old game showing the usual defense.

	TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*		TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	10	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 3
2	P—K B 4	P x P	11	Q-Kt 3 (c)	Q—Kt 3
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	12	B x Q P	P x B (d)
4	B—B 4	P—Kt 5	13	B x P ch	Q x B
5	Castles	P x Kt	14	R x Q	K x R
6	Q x P	Q—B 3	15	R—B sq ch	Kt—B 3
7	P—Q 3 (a)	Kt—Q B 3(b)	16	Q x P	B—Q 5
8	B x P	B—B 4 ch	17	Kt—Q 5	Resigns.
9	K—R sq	P—Q 3			

(a) Stronger than P—K 5.

(b) The only move, here, for Black to retain his advantage, is P—Q 4.

(c) Beautiful and artistic.

(d) Best.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1903.

Chess Editor of DIGEST.—

DEAR SIR: Some of the "two-move" problems are fine. The farmer with nine children, J. Van Dyk, is a prolific genius. How to provide for the "Sacred Nine" must be a problem as tough as some of his "two-movers." If his children are as fine as his problems, he must have a "happy family" that beats Barnum's. No. 855 is very slick indeed. I knew Morphy well. No such Chess in these times. The games nowadays are all dull. No genius is displayed. I played a game at same odds, and same opening, the only Evans, an the attack was very similar. It was published forty-three years ago in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. I did not know that THE DIGEST had a Chess department until recently. I shall "keep an eye" on it hereafter. Memory recalls my game referred to, after the lapse of all these years,

Yours truly,

"VERITAS."

The Rice Gambit.

The series of six games played by Lasker and Tschigorin on the lines of the Rice Gambit are slightly adverse to the attack. The score gives: Lasker 1; Tschigorin 2; drawn 3. As Lasker played the attack in every game it does not argue well for the soundness of the Gambit. It would be very interesting to see what Lasker would do with the defense.

Walter S. Ivins, 625 N, Broad street, Philadelphia, desires to play by correspondence.

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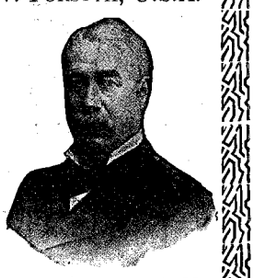

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